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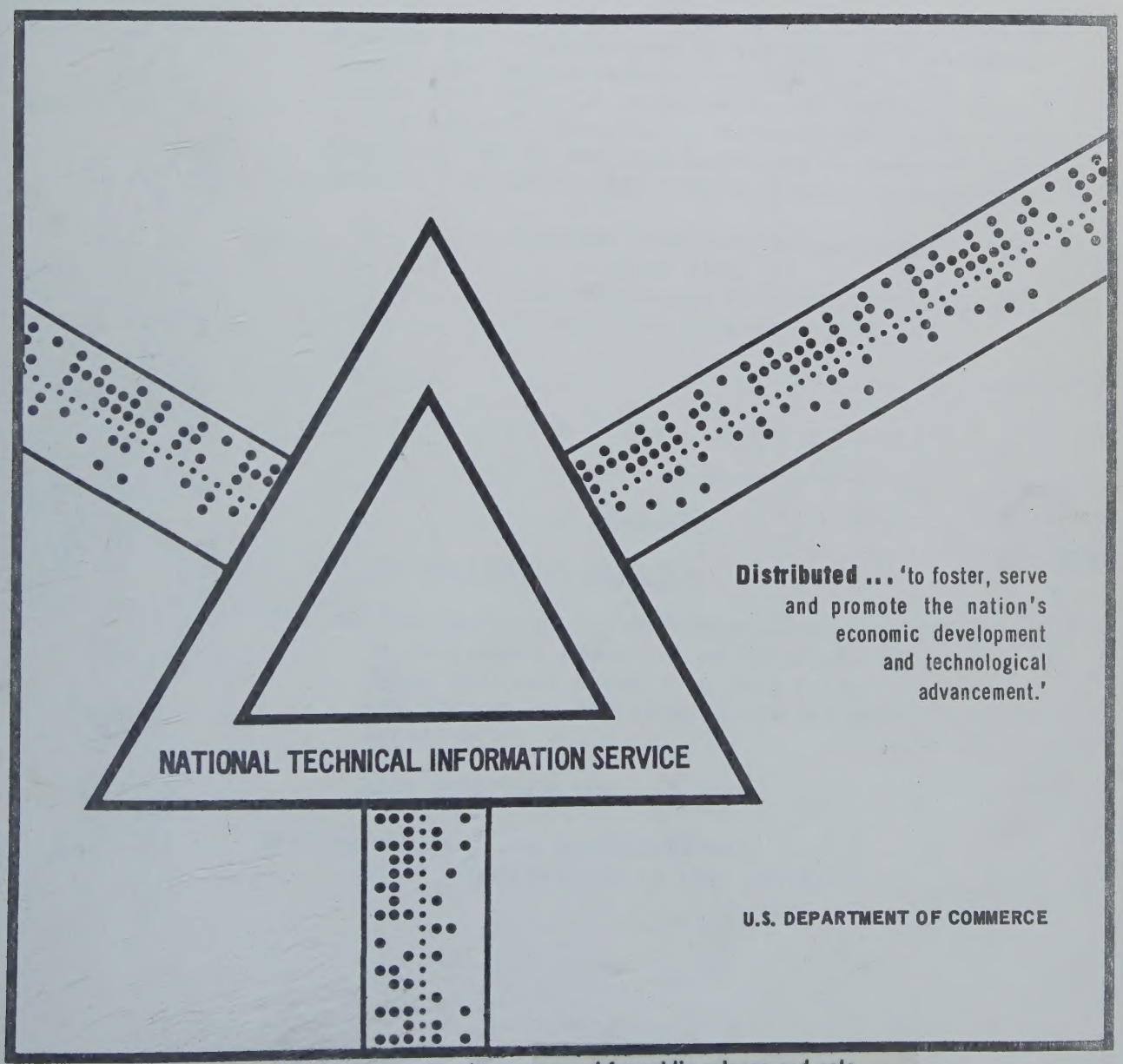
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****
* NATIONAL *
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CENTRALIZED LEADERSHIP

Old and New Cadres of Party Committee and Revolutionary Committee of Ch'angshu Hsien Help and Learn from Each Other and Strengthen the Party's Centralized Leadership

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Oct. 25, 1971)

(According to NCNA dispatch from Nanking of October 24) In line with Chairman Mao's teachings, "If our Party does not have a great many new cadres working in unity and cooperation with the old cadres, our cause will come to a stop" and "Unite to win still greater victories," the new and the old cadres of the CCP committee and the revolutionary committee of Ch'angshu hsien, Kiangsu province, help and support each other and learn from each other, thereby cementing their revolutionary unity on the principled basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought and strengthening the Party's centralized leadership.

The CCP committee and the revolutionary committee of Ch'angshu hsien have learned from practice that, in order that the old, the middle-aged and the young cadres of the leading group may fight very well in unity, they must be encouraged to treat themselves and other people through the viewpoint of dividing one into two, consider more the strong points of other people and always detect their own shortcomings. They often organize the leading group members to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind," and to conscientiously carry out criticism and self-criticism.

The old cadres have come to realize that: They have joined in the revolution, have been educated by the Party for a long time, and have accumulated experience--both positive and negative--in their work. This is valuable. But, if they compare themselves with the new cadres who have emerged during the storm of revolution, they will find that the new cadres have surging revolutionary spirit and have the excellent style of maintaining close ties with the masses, which is what they must learn.

Many new cadres also realize this deeply: The old cadres who were tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution have relatively high consciousness of the line struggle and rich experience in practical work. These strong points of the old cadres are what they themselves need.

With thinking raised to a higher level, the new and the old cadres have greatly increased their consciousness of learning from each other.

The secretary of the Party committee is an old cadre who has stood tests in the revolutionary wars. He pays close attention to constantly drawing political nutrition from the new cadres. Li An-yu, an activist in the study of Chairman Mao's works and a woman worker of the No. 4 Dyeing and Weaving Factory, and Huang Hsing, an old poor peasant of Lutang brigade, Hengching commune, were new cadres deeply loved by the masses. After being posted as a member of the standing committee of the Party hsien committee and a vice chairman of hsien revolutionary committee, she still preserved the color of the working class, went on doing labor and linked her heart with those of the masses. After taking the post of a member of the Party hsien committee and district committee, Huang Hsing firmly bore in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must he helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle," and led the commune members to surmount difficulties, fight against heaven and earth and build a new Lutang brigade. The secretary of the Party hsien committee went many times to the units where these new cadres were, and learned from them their spirit of closely following Chairman Mao in making revolution and their good style of maintaining close ties with the masses.

The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Ch'angshu hsien perseveringly applies Mao Tse-tung's thought in achieving unified thinking, unified policy, unified planning, unified command and unified action among the new and the old cadres, and makes them actively carry out ideological struggle against each other, point out to each other the problems met, help each other correct the mistakes found, and unite together to uphold what is beneficial to the people and to correct what is disadvantageous to the people.

Hsu Ken-ying, a member of the Party hsien committee, a vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee and a new cadre, led a Mao Tse-tung's thought study team to stay and work in the hsien people's bank and help solve the problems met in the course of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement. The class struggle was relatively complex in this unit. Hsu Ken-ying was somewhat worried at the beginning and so the work did not develop quickly. Upon discovering this, an army cadre who was a member of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee and a vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee frankly pointed out the problems in her work and got together with her to study Chairman Mao's teachings on class struggle and the method of work, to carefully analyze the trend of the class struggle in the bank, to devise a concrete plan of doing a good job of the struggle-criticism-transformation, thereby raising her consciousness of the class struggle and stabilizing her confidence. Hsu Ken-ying closely relied on the masses and

fully roused the masses, very quickly broaching the class struggle in this unit and gradually changing the backwardness of this unit.

At the end of the last lunar year, an old cadre of the Party hsien committee, and T'ao Hsueh-k'uan, a member of the hsien Party committee and a new cadre, came to stay and work in Hsiehch'iao commune and help this commune unfold the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement. Seeing that the class struggle was very complex and production lagged behind in this commune, the old cadre became anxious and adopted a simple method of work. But T'ao Hsueh-k'uan felt that Mao Tse-tung's thought should be applied first in rousing the masses to launch a strong offensive politically on the handful of class enemies, so that it would be possible to isolate and hit the enemies to the greatest possible extent, to do propaganda and educational work most extensively among the masses and to really put the task of consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat on a solid basis at the grassroots levels. Without hesitation, he put forward his view to the old cadre. The old cadre thought this view correct and adopted it immediately. Accordingly, they firmly and unswervingly propagandized Mao Tse-tung's thought among the masses and armed them with Mao Tse-tung's thought, bringing about a great improvement in revolution and production in this commune.

With the help of an old cadre, a new cadre, Wang Wen-huang, who was a member of the hsien Party committee and was put in charge of the work of the handicraft system of Yushan township in this hsien tightly grasped the class struggle in this system and scored quite great achievements in his work. In a chat with him, Chang Chi-ch'un, the old cadre who worked with him and who was a member of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee and secretary of the Party committee of Yushan township, found that he cherished the wrong idea that the class struggle was near its end and everything would be all right in the future so long as he took a firm hold of production management. In the light of this idea, he got together with him to study the teachings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on class struggle, making him understand more deeply the protracted and complex nature of the class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat. At a criticize-revisionism and rectification meeting held by the hsien Party committee, this new cadre relentlessly criticized the influence of the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" on himself, thereby raising his consciousness of continuing the revolution.

The change in the new cadres also urges the old cadres to remold their world outlook. An old cadre who is a deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee was greatly enlightened after hearing this new cadre's experience. He fought against self-interest and criticized revisionism with reference to his former tendency of grasping production for the mere purpose of increasing production.

In this way, the new and the old cadres help each other and learn from each other, bringing the hsien Party committee into better play as a fighting bastion.

* * *

MASS INDOCTRINATION

Reading and Studying Conscientiously to Raise Consciousness of Line Struggle

by
the CCP Committee of Hofei Industrial College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Oct. 24, 1971)

Since the second plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, in compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "We must conscientiously read and study and master Marxism-Leninism," we have doggedly tackled conscientious study as a fundamental effort in the ideological development of the Party committee. We have closely associated the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles with the conscientious study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, doing so with struggle-related problems in mind. This raises the Party committee members' consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and continuous revolution. Their understanding of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is deepened. Their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism is increased. The ideological revolutionization of the Party committee is stimulated. A boost is given to the triumphant development of the college's educational revolution and various tasks.

Voluntarily Persevere in Conscientious Reading and Study

Before the second plenary session of the CCP 9th Central Committee, we lacked an adequate understanding of the great significance of reading and study. Though there was a system of study in force yet we often alternated a spurt of effort or "a gust of wind" with relaxation and nothingness. Due to slackened study efforts and all, awareness fell behind changing times and work became stagnant. With this problem in mind, we conscientiously studied Lenin's great teaching, "To devote ourselves to revolution intellectually, consciously and effectively, we must study." For understanding we raised reading and study to the high plane of whether it was necessary to persist in continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship and, for handling, raised reading and study to the high plane of staying loyal or being disloyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The Party committee members' eagerness for conscientious reading and study was strengthened.

(1) We must see the need of conscientious reading and study in the light of experience gained and lessons learned in line struggle. Engels pointed out, "The best road to a correct understanding of theory is to learn from one's own mistakes and from one's personal bitter experience." Before the great cultural revolution, a deputy secretary of the Party committee neglected conscientious study and slackened the remolding of his world outlook. At the initial stage of the great cultural revolution, due to a low degree of consciousness in line struggle, he carried out the bourgeois reactionary line.

He was made a target of mass attack. He summed up his own personal experience in this respect. He came to understand deeply that only by conscientiously reading and studying and mastering Marxism could we consciously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Now he has developed the revolutionary spirit of fighting bravely and doggedly. He has overcome many difficulties standing in his way such as poor health, a low cultural level, etc. He conscientiously read and studied and fought self and criticized revisionism. He has reaped splendid results in this respect.

(2) We must see the urgent need for conscientious reading and study in the light of changing work conditions. A member of our Party committee is concurrently responsible for education in political theory for worker-peasant-soldier students. At the outset, he had a vague idea of the ideological state of the worker-peasant-soldier students. He suffered setbacks in the performance of his work. What was to be done? He studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Is there a problem you can't solve? Then you go ahead with an investigation into the present state of the problem and its history! After you have ascertained things completely and thoroughly, a solution to that problem will come to your mind." He went deep into the midst of students and shared confidences with them. He gradually came to understand that to counter the reality of worker-peasant-soldier students, political-theory education must be made part of a vigorous effort toward education in the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism. Later he further fully solicited mass opinions and organized educational preparatory meetings. The aim was to let experimental units give demonstrative lessons. On the basis of cooperation from both upper and lower levels, theoretical education was tackled. Thus, the school's political theory education was taken up in a down-to-earth manner.

Under the inspiration of the "squad" of the Party committee, the whole school now presents a new scene characterized by conscientious study through dogged adherence to a system, conscious study despite a scattered distribution of personnel, assiduous study in the face of difficulties, repeated study with problems in mind and continuous study in keeping with the changing situation.

Combine Reading and Study with Penetrating Criticism of Revisionism

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "The revolutionary political party and revolutionary people must always subject themselves to repeated education from both positive and negative respects and to a process of making comparisons and contrasts. Only in this way can they get tempered and mature. And only so can they be assured of victory." In strengthening the Party committee's ideological development, we deeply realized that reading and study must be closely combined with the penetrating criticism of revisionism. Only in this way could we continuously strengthen our ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and continuously raise our consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Since the conducting of the educational revolution in our school, in compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "no construction without destruction," we have unfolded penetrating and sustained revolutionary mass criticism against Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line. At the outset, we doggedly implemented Chairman Mao's guideline, "Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor." We carried out educational revolution involving "a link-up between the factory and the college" and "the operation of factories by colleges. The educational revolution developed very well and very rapidly.

After one year, due to a slackened effort in the study of Chairman Mao's brilliant ideas on educational revolution at the time of criticism of the old educational system and failure to apply Chairman Mao's ideas to a serious summing-up of practice at the preceding stage, we drew a one-sided conclusion on the basis of the perceptive knowledge gained in a given time in a certain locality: "A college-run factory" answered the purpose better than "a link-up between a factory and a college."

Guided by such thinking, we concentrated energies on the large-scale operation of "college-run factories." Those majors (such as geology, mining and construction) that should be mainly oriented toward a link-up insisted on running factories and setting up teams. This got us involved with a detour in educational revolution.

When the experience of Tsinghua University in educational revolution was published we were in for a big shock. We applied Mao Tse-tung's thought to a renewed summing-up of our own experiences. We led the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students to combine the effort in running factories with the establishment of firm link-up relations with 26 industrial and mining enterprises. The road to open-door education was resolutely followed. This made for new progress in the college's educational revolution along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Marx taught us "Hackneyed stuff always seeks revival and consolidation under new-born forms." The sinister trash peddled by pseudo-Marxists like Liu Shao-ch'i always appears continuously under new labels. Once seen through by us today, it will be dragged out tomorrow under a new guise. In practice, we must repeatedly study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, repeatedly criticize the reactionary fallacies of the pseudo-Marxist political swindlers, repeatedly study Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and repeatedly criticize the "Left- and right-leaning opportunist line. In the process of repeated study and repeated criticism, we must let Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought get deeply rooted in our minds.

For instance, concerning the problem of transforming the teaching force, due to the influence of various absurdities spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers and a wave of reactionary thinking, our leading squad once showed repeated wavering in ideological awareness.

With the occupation of the superstructure by the working class, "the theory that teachers are versatile" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers was vigorously smashed. From the standpoint of the ultra "Left," a handful of class enemies again vigorously spread "the theory of doing without teachers." This interfered with the firm implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy.

Under the influence of the thinking of the ultra "Left," some of our leading members veered away from the correct orbit of awareness. They called for "going the whole hog in elimination" of the existing teaching force and a "big change of shifts." After a course of study and criticism, such an erroneous tendency was overcome. Under the condition of penetrating development of the educational revolution, the great majority of teachers went to the forefront of teaching.

At this time, we again thought that we had got "close to it" and relaxed the work of political re-education. A blacklash of the so-called "theory of teachers being versatile" was again slightly felt. Such stuff as "slavish comprador philosophy," "private ownership of knowledge," "individual struggle," etc., reared its head under the new situation. With these problems in mind, we repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's policy toward intellectuals and repeatedly criticized the reactionary fallacies of the right and the ultra "Left." We adhered to the guideline for uniting education and remolding the existing teaching force.

In practice, we came to understand that a repeated process of study and criticism was by no means a series of mere repetitions. It was a process of continuously deepening understanding. Only by closely combining the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles with repeated efforts in conscientious reading and study and in unfolding revolutionary mass criticism could we thoroughly understand the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and perceptively see through the gimmicks employed by pseudo-Marxist political swindlers. And only in this way could we have Chairman Mao's revolutionary line etched deep in our minds and firmly anchored in our action.

Associate Reading and Study With the Remolding of World Outlook

"The change of world outlook is a fundamental one." In reading books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, only by directing vigorous efforts toward the transformation of the world outlook can we fundamentally raise our consciousness of line struggle.

(1) We must fight "conceit" and foster an attitude of humility and modesty. In summing up our Party's historical experience, the great leader Chairman Mao once and again taught us, "In history, our Party displayed great conceit on several occasions and suffered." "Comrades of the whole Party must draw a lesson from these several displays of conceit and mistakes." "We must guard against a repetition of the mistake of arrogance at the time of victory." To be humble and modest and free from arrogance and rashness, we must have a very high degree of consciousness.

In this respect, some comrades of our Party could stay relatively alert in times of difficulties, but when their work proceeded smoothly, they relaxed their vigilance. When unfamiliar with the condition of the new task which was to be executed, they followed a cautious course, but when they knew it better, they became careless. Similarly, when others are ahead of us, we are conscious of our own inadequacy but when we are one step ahead of others, we rate ourselves one cut above.

Later, after several open-door rectifications, we adopted the method of "going outdoors" and "inviting people over," and joined the masses in setting forth in a big way the manifestations of "arrogance," discussing in a big way the harmful consequences of "arrogance," and digging out in a big way the roots of "arrogance." This made us realize deeply that with "arrogance" coming to the fore, we might get disoriented in the execution of the line and that without fighting "arrogance" we might suffer in revolution and without banishing "arrogance," we might have difficulty maintaining political power. With awareness heightened, and from the high plane of line struggle we persevered in consciously and repeatedly fighting "arrogance' and continuously remolding our world outlook with initiative.

(2) We must fight the practice of "floating above" and foster the leadership style of penetrating into the world of reality. In the course of the rectification campaign, the broad masses came out with this sharp criticism: "Like oil floating on the surface of water, you leaders refrain from going downward. Where after all are you prepared to work on the firm implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line?" The mass criticism gave us quite a big shock.

With this problem in mind, we conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching about non-separation from the masses and non-separation from reality. We came to deeply understand that the struggle between the Marxist style and methods of leadership and the anti-Marxist style and methods of leadership was in essence a struggle between two lines and two kinds of world outlook. With heightened awareness, we imposed on ourselves three "deep penetration" demands: deep penetration into basic levels, deep penetration into the midst of the masses and deep penetration into the professional area with a view to putting proletarian politics in leadership on a concrete basis.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "To promote throughout the Party a plan for investigation and study is a basic link in the effort to change the Party's style," we combined conscientious study and penetration into basic levels to make investigations and studies with a summing-up of experience. This gave a boost the revolutionization of our own thinking and style.

(3) We must fight "self" and foster a thorough proletarian world outlook. Marx and Engels pointed out,"The communist revolution aims at a most thorough rupture with the bonds of the traditional system of ownership; it is not least strange that in its own development it seeks a most thorough rupture with traditional ideas." "Self" is the arch enemy in the execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. To resolutely implement Chairman Mao's

revolutionary line, the most fundamental rule is to insist on smashing private interests and promoting public interests and achieve a most thorough rupture with the traditional idea of private ownership.

A member of the standing committee of the Party committee used to carry out the revisionist educational line before the great cultural revolution. At the initial stage of the great cultural revolution, he again committed errors related to the line. After he joined the revolutionary committee of the college as a member of a three-in-one combination group, for a long time he refrained from taking a stand on all matters that cropped up for fear of a repetition of an error of the line. He could not work without misgivings. He considered the college as "a scene of trouble" and "a dangerous place to be avoided as much as possible."

Later, with this problem in mind, he repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Be loyal to the Party's educational cause." Recalling the revolutionary line he led as a teacher in the Anti-Japanese Academy in Yenan before, he woke up to realize deeply that at a time when the educational position was being occupied by the working class today, wholehearted devotion to school work or not represented a problem of whether Chairman Mao's educational thinking was to be firmly put into practice and whether the proletarian educational revolution was to be carried through to the end. To take the college as "a dangerous place" and seize this as an excuse for quitting was in essence a manifestation of fear of personal hazards and not for a change of the color of the state. He vigorously fought the "self" hidden behind a desire to "run away from the college." He was determined to fight all his life for the firm implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, we have acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings. Through criticism of revisionism and rectification, we have scored some progress in the matter of conscientious study and reading. But we have yet a long, long way to go to live up to the hopes pinned on us by the Party and Chairman Mao and the demands imposed on us by the changing situation. Lenin taught us, "Whoever is afraid of hard work can see no way of finding the truth." We are determined to further raise our consciousness of study and direct vigorous efforts toward an understanding and mastery of Marxism. The aim is to build our Party committee into a really strong fight command headquarters for the execution and defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and do our part for the Party's educational cause.

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RURAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Rely on Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants for Successful Financial Management

- An investigative report on Hsinhsiang brigade, Hu hsien, Shensi Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 21, 1971)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

Financial democracy represents one of the four great democracies that must be practiced by all people's communes and brigades and also an important aspect in the proper management of financial affairs by rural communes and brigades. To run a commune along democratic lines and run it industriously and thriftily and establish and round out a financial management system--this is of great significance in consolidating and developing the collective economy of the people's commune and arousing the creativity and activism of the broad masses of cadres and commune members and in striking a blow at the class enemy's sabotage activities and spontaneous capitalist tendencies. The Hsinhsiang brigade of Hu hsien, Shensi Province, gives a relatively good showing in the management of financial affairs by relying on the poor and lower-middle peasants and may be recommended for the attention of all areas.

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In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must seriously make a success of struggle-criticism-transformation," the revolutionary committee of Hsinhsiang brigade of Yüshan commune, Hu hsien, Shensi Province, has since March this year established a "three-in-one combination" poor and lower-middle peasants' economic supervision group (economic supervision group for short) composed of representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants as its core with the participation of brigade cadres and financial and accounting personnel. The group has doggedly carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and adhered to the principles of democracy in financial management and industry and thrift. It has fought all phenomena that are incompatible with national and collective interests. The previous practice of making a mess of financial work is prevented. An effective boost is given to production and the collective economy.

Starting With a Summing-Up of Experience in Class Struggle in the Economic Area, We Establish a Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants' Economic Supervision Group

Hsinhsiang brigade is a small village with a total of only 43 households and represents a basic accounting unit. Since the establishment of people's communes, the socialist collective economy has shown continuous

growth. But in the past, several people in charge of financial affairs once came under the poisonous influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They broke away from the masses as they monopolized money matters and abused the powers of their office, misappropriating and misspending public funds. A great loss was caused to the collective economy. The enthusiasm of commune members for revolution and production was dampened.

In the spring of last year, following the start of the "one-strike and three-opposition" movement, the revolutionary committee of the brigade, acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "An important task for us now on the ideological front is to unfold criticism against revisionism," and starting with class education, organized the commune members for vigorous criticism against the "theory of the dying out of class struggle," the "idea of the masses being backward," "specialists must be in charge of financial affairs," and other sinister trash. This gave everyone a profound line education.

Ideologically, the following three points were driven home: (1) Class struggle and two-line struggle must inevitably be reflected in the management of financial affairs; one important bourgeois tactic is to seize financial power from the proletariat and dig at the economic foundations of socialism. (2) Economy being the base, class struggle in the economic area has a direct bearing on the consolidation of basic-level political power, and improper control over financial power would make control over political power shaky. (3) A most fundamental rule in the proper management and handling of finances is to rely on the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members to practice democratic management of financial affairs.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, a democratic financial management group was once established here. But it did not last mainly because of its departure from the Party's leadership and its failure to follow properly the mass line and failure to pay proper attention to class struggle and two-line struggle in the economic area. Besides, the group was managed in a lukewarm manner, the work being entrusted to only a sprinkling of people. The result was a departure from reality plus an inclination toward formalism. The poor and lower-middle peasants look back over such a chapter of history and sum up the experience and draw lessons therefrom. Now with an economic supervision group established, full play is given to democracy. Members of the group are chosen after a democratic consultation at a commune members' general meeting. The group is subject to the centralized leadership of the Party branch.

The economic supervision group has a membership of five. Its leader is the responsible person concurrently in charge of financial affairs of the revolutionary committee. Three members of the group are representatives elected democratically by the poor and lower-middle peasants. The remaining member, being a financial and accounting cadre, was recommended by the representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants for the job. The economic supervision group practiced collective leadership and had assignments allotted for designated persons. Its main tasks: To give intensive

publicity to the need of firm implementation of Chairman Mao's great guideline, "Rely on our own efforts," "Fight amidst hard struggle" and "Run communes industriously and thriftily," and help the Party branch and the revolutionary committee in strengthening management of financial affairs; to direct vigorous efforts toward class struggle in the economic area and unfold revolutionary mass criticism penetratingly and rely on the masses of commune members to fight all cases of theft and robbery, speculation and manipulation and extravagances and wastefulness; to unfold a mass economy and production-increase campaign to keep down non-productive expenses; to seriously implement the Party's various rural economic policies and especially the state's policy of simultaneous attention to national, collective, and personal interests and promote better the penetrating development of the mass campaign "to learn from Tachai in agriculture."

In Line With Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line, We Must Keep Watch Over Receipts and Expenditures and Help Brigades Exercise Proper Control Over Finances

After the founding of the economic supervision group, how did it unfold its activities. Its experience in that regard may be summed up in these four points:

(1) We must give prominence to proletarian politics and precede financial management with personnel management. Chairman Mao teaches, "Politics is the commander and the soul" and "Political work is the lifeblood of all economic work." Financial work is a concrete economic task. If economic work is tackled for its own sake, it will inevitably became a job poorly done. Only by giving prominence to proletarian politics and devoting vigorous efforts to the fundamental principle of educating people with Mao Tse-tung's thought and putting politics in command of the economy can we make a good job of economic work.

At the time of autumn distribution last year, the revolutionary committee decided to keep something as reserve grain. At that time, individual commune members demanded a little more for distribution, claiming that "with a reserve stock already kept in summer, it is no longer necessary to do so again in autumn." To counter such a living idea, the economic supervision group organized everyone for repeated study of Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Be prepared against war and against natural disasters and do everything for the people" and the study of the distribution policy, "We must take into account national, collective and individual interests simultaneously." An elaborate balance sheet was worked out in regard to grain supplies on hand or to be handed out. Everyone was made to realize further that at a time of increased production, it was right and proper for the collective to put aside a little more grain for reserve, a practice compatible with the long-term interests of the masses. Therefore, on the basis of overfulfillment of state procurement targets, some of the grain was further put aside for reserve.

In the past, this brigade also worked out many systems. For instance, separating the keeping of accounts and management of money was originally a good system but in its practice, improper control over people's

thinking ended up with its abolition during the terms of service of two accountants. Separate keeping of accounts and management of money was reduced to individual monopoly of both money and accounts. Something went wrong as a result. This points to the need of establishing rational regulations and systems. But unlike people, systems have no life of their own and must be put into practice by people. A more perfect system would be reduced to mere formality if people were not ideologically revolutionized.

To make a success of people's ideological revolutionization, the economic supervision group doggedly applies itself to the assiduous study of Chairman Mao's works. It also inspires and helps the masses in study.

When first appointed to the post of accountant last year, Wang Yü-hsiu was afraid of making personal mistakes and offending others by sticking to rules. She considered the handling of the abacus a job that did no one any good. If some problem cropped up it was a stigma "that could not be purged." So, in the face of a setback in the performance of work, she thought of "beating a retreat." On discovering her disturbing ideological problem, the Party branch and the economic supervision group joined her in the study of the "three constantly read articles" and a process of recalling the sweetness of the present in the light of the bitterness of the past. She was made to realize that the fact of her being elected an accountant was a gesture of the poor and lower-middle peasants' faith in her. She was counted on to manage finances well for the revolution. Thereafter, she devoted energetic efforts to the proper handling of her household affairs, and achieved the aim of timely management of financial affairs, strict adherence to financial systems and action according to principle. Once, her own brother who came back from a commune-level meeting charged to his expense account 30 cents more than what he had actually spent on food. On discovering this, she immediately enlightened her brother and made him return the extra money.

(2) We must adhere to the socialist orientation and fight all capitalist tendencies. The economic supervision group constantly adopt the method of class analysis in a serious inspection of work and an analysis of economic activities. Before the summer harvest last year, a cadre on his own sent for two people solely preoccupied with sidelines to make iron hoes for the commune members, and requested an extra appropriation of over ¥200 from the brigade. On discovering this, the economic supervision group boldly thwarted his attempt. This cadre felt greatly disturbed and laid claim to his right in that respect. The economic supervision group joined him in running a study class and conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's teachings, "We must cultivate a democratic style of being good at listening to mass opinions" and "Who has given us our power? It is invested in us by the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the broad masses of laboring people representing over 90 percent of the population."

Through setting forth facts, reasoning things out and figuring out accounts elaborately, the group got across to him that his problem lay in his failure to implement Chairman Mao's mass line and to promote democracy in the financial field and his supporting the practice of sole preoccupation

with sidelines. Thus, the cadre received an education. We withdrew the two people from service. The repair and assembly factory of the commune was made to take up the job of making iron hoes. This saved money for the benefit of the collective economy.

In the spring of this year, the brigade replenished its supply of livestock and bought one extra mule. The commune members now decided to dispose of the mule. A fraternal brigade came over to check the animal and offered a price of ¥2,600 (¥600 more than the purchase price). Some people held that this was an unsolicited offer and they might as well make the deal with the fraternal brigade at a profit.

Later, everyone studied Chairman Mao's teachings on line struggle. A discussion on the selling price of the mule took place. It was unanimously realized that to sell at the original purchase price or at a higher price represented a problem of what road was to be followed and what line to be toed. Everyone said, "To sell at a higher price for some extra money is a capitalist tendency. We can in no way make a profit this way and throw to the wind Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and follow the evil capitalist road." It was unanimously decided to sell the animal to the fraternal brigade at the original purchase price.

(3) We must insist on relying upon the masses and making public our financial affairs. After the formation of the economic supervision group, some people said that since the economic supervision group was elected and trusted by the masses, it would be enough to just count on the group. Members of the economic supervision group studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "A fundamental rule for the Communist Party is to place direct reliance on the broad masses of revolutionary people." Such fallacies as "specialists in charge of financial affairs," the "theory of the masses being backward," etc., were vigorously criticized. It was held that the mass line is a fundamental line for the Party and the economic supervision group must believe in and rely on the masses and place financial affairs under the supervision of the masses of commune members.

For one year and more, members of the economic supervision group have doggedly subjected all major economic problems to the discussion of the masses of commune members. They persistently checked bills and receipts and cash and assets on hand every month, and then verbally made public the accounts to the commune members and let them know all there was to know about the financial position so that everyone could join in a democratic inspection. Thus, the commune members got enlightened ideologically. They raised opinions and doubtful questions on the spot and rectified mistakes in time.

Once the brigade borrowed from the credit cooperative ¥350 to buy chemical fertilizer. The accountant erroneously put down the amount as ¥300. With the statement of accounts made public, the person connected with the purchase pointed out the loan for chemical fertilizer as ¥350 and asked why it had been given as ¥300. An immediate check of the bill was followed by a proper correction. The accounting personnel said elatedly, "To make accounts public

every month and submit a monthly balance sheet enables us to put down every item and every detail correctly."

(4) We must doggedly adhere to the Party's rural economic policy and promote the development of the collective economy. The economic supervision group constantly helped the Party branch in organizing cadres and the masses to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and the Party's various rural policies. This made everyone understand how to act in line with the Party's policy and how to avoid acting contrary to the Party's policy and raise consciousness in the execution of policy.

In the implementation of the guideline of "taking grain as the lever and seeking over-all development" last year, this brigade criticized the previous tendency toward stress on sidelines to the neglect of agriculture with cotton production suffering. For grain and cotton, it fulfilled the targets set in the National Program for Agricultural Development. This year, the brigade further made a point of overcoming the one-sided tendency toward sole preoccupation with grain and cotton to the neglect of sidelines. Simultaneously with proper efforts toward grain and cotton, members of the brigade energetically and systematically sought the development of multiple undertakings. Apart from the development of pig-raising and fish-breeding, they planted lotus roots, set up a chicken farm, a stone-processing works and other collective subsidiary undertakings. This further enriched the collective economy.

They also paid attention to drawing a sharp line dividing incidental preoccupation from family sidelines and sole preoccupation with sidelines and capitalist tendencies. With the development of the collective commune-brigade economy and its overwhelming superiority first assured, they organized the commune members in the proper development of family sidelines.

The economic supervision group tackles the serious implementation of the Party's distribution policy about simultaneous attention to national, collective and individual interests as an important business in consolidating the rural socialist position. Be it summer or autumn distribution, the group always preceded the matter with a policy study class and the criticism of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line on distribution plus a study of the revolutionary spirit of Tachai with a view to fostering the idea of love for the state and the collective. Last year, the whole brigade overfulfilled the state's grain procurement target by 27.6 percent. This year, the brigade combined the overfulfillment of the state's grain procurement plan with an increase in the collective reserve grain stock and the ration for commune members.

A New Aura Follows Democratic Management of Finances

(1) We must thoroughly implement the guideline of "running the commune industriously and thriftily" and consolidate and boost the socialist collective economy. With Chairman Mao's idea of industry and economy instilled into the depths of people's minds, the style of taking the practice of economy as an honor and wastefulness as a shame was considerably developed. With production needs guaranteed, the total amount of expenses for various items

last year dropped by 23 percent compared with the preceding year, and the cost of management by over 70 percent. A further drop was registered in the first half of this year compared with the corresponding period last year. In previous years, small farm tools for summer harvesting used to cost over ¥200. Last year, only ¥44 was spent as a result of fixing equipment and making use of waste materials. In the busy summer season this year, everyone got busy clearing storehouses, and putting dead stock to proper use. Five carts were mended and put into use. Only a sum of 10-odd yuan was spent for the summer harvesting.

(2) The situation of making a mess of financial management is changed and loopholes for corruption and theft and extravagance and wastefulness are plugged. After its establishment, the economic supervision group relied on the masses in the democratic management of finances. In the handling of financial business, every item was put on record and a daily clearance of all business was followed by a monthly balance sheet. Financial and economic rules were tightened up. Avenues in the wrong direction or evil roads were blocked. Meanwhile, a boost was given to the ideological revolutionization of cadres. In the past, the revolutionary committee of the brigade constantly devoted much energy to receipt-and-expenditure economic problems. After the formation of the economic supervision group, they focused on major problems with the general problems left to the care of the economic supervision group. This enabled the cadres to concentrate efforts on study and ideological work and unfold a mass campaign "to learn from Tachai in agriculture."

(3) Cadres' and commune members' activism for revolution and production is aroused. With the practice of democracy in financial management under conditions of strengthened ideological and political line education, the whole brigade had a greater number of people concerned about the collective, more good men and good deeds to boast of and a high labor attendance to boot. In the "three-summer" fighting last year, members of the brigade developed the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death" and fought day and night. While insuring quality, they overfulfilled their tasks. In the past, the sinking of a machine-operated well called for over ten labor units and more than one month of work. Now with a similar number of labor units the job could be completed in a matter of 13 days. Grain output for 1970 showed an increase of 17.1 percent compared with 1969. Despite the threat of a serious natural disaster, per-mow ginned cotton output reached 89 catties. "Summer" grain this year showed an increase of 37 percent over last year.

- By the Joint Investigation Group of the Financial Department, the Revolutionary Committee of Shensi Province and the Revolutionary Committee of Hu Hsien

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MILITIA

Militiamen of Coastal Area Are High in Spirits

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 25, 1971)

On a cliff at the headland of Nanchen peninsula were written seven big glittering characters, meaning, "The militia is the root of victory." The PLA fighters and the militiamen stand shoulder to shoulder at their posts on the perilous rocks at the peaks of Shihku Mountain on the peninsula, watching vigilantly over the vast expanse of the rippling sea through day and night.

This place is situated in the Fukien-Chekiang border region, where the Chiang bandits and pirates played havoc before the liberation. After the liberation, under the leadership of the Party and with the help of the People's Liberation Army, the broad masses of poor fishermen quickly set up militia organizations,which cooperated with the People's Liberation Army in defending and building the coast. Together with the PLA fighters of coastal defense, they rendered meritorious service in smashing the provocations and disturbances perpetrated by the US-Chiang bandits. They also won one victory after another in the protracted struggle for building their home town. They have become an advanced collective of the militia on the Fukien Front.

Standing in defense of the coast of the motherland through day and night, members of the militia battalion of Nanchen constantly maintain revolutionary vigilance of a high degree. In cold winter, they take firm hold of their guns and stand on guard despite the wind and the snow; in hot summer, they maintain constant vigilance and patrol in the rain and in the fog. Whether in day time or at night, and whether a storm attacks or it rains, they run from all directions to their defense positions as soon as the emergency siren assembly is sounded. All passages and all mountain gaps on the peninsula are patrolled by militiamen and militiawomen and by the revolutionary masses who have rifles in their hands.

During the Spring Festival, a rainstorm attacked. Despite their leader's urging them time and again to take turns to go home to enjoy the festival, militiamen Wu Ch'uan-kuei, Wang Jung-hui and others patrolled the groves and the rocks day and night, keeping watch over the sea. They said: "Heighten vigilance, defend the motherland--this is Chairman Mao's great teaching. Under no circumstances should we go away from our fighting posts!"

To enable the militiamen to constantly maintain revolutionary vigilance of a high degree and fully understand the importance of taking firm hold of their guns for the purpose of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, Yao Chih-mei, secretary of the Party branch and political instructor of Nanchen militia battalion, often leads the militiamen to study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Never forget class struggle," at a gap where the US-Chiang bandits used to climb up in the past, at spots where their relatives and the country folks were slaughtered, and in front of the burned houses and the martyrs' tombs, and helps them continuously strengthen their

ides of the class struggle. This year, after being selected a member of the hsien committee, Yao Chih-mei is engaged more busily with work and takes a heavier load. Yet, she goes on enthusiastically propagandizing to the masses Chairman Mao's concept of people's war and firmly putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily.

Led and influenced by her, an old militiaman who won a meritorious service award, second grade, in the fight to wipe out invading US-Chiang bandits in the past, and some others also lead the new militiamen to visit the spots where the fight took place and, with reference to the actual thinking of the militiamen and the current situation, tells them about the old militiamen's heroic fight against the enemies, and teaches them to raise their consciousness and to get prepared at all times to fight in defense of the people's regime.

Fine steel is obtained through tempering, and a knife is sharpened by honing. While conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's concept of people's war, members of Nanchen militia battalion, with the help of the Liberation Army, perseveringly and unswervingly make use of every odd moment during productive work and arduously practice combat skills on the beach, on hillslopes and in the fields.

Wang Fei-ch'an, Wang Hsueh-ch'in and Huang Mei-mei, new members of the basic-level company of militiawomen, failed in the first firing practice. They conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "The whole Party must pay attention to war, learn military science and be prepared to fight," and became more conscious in learning and practicing the combat skills. To master the important points of firing at night, they practiced aiming on the mountain for more than 20 nights. Thick calluses were formed on their elbows and their knees were cut and bleeding as a result of crawling, their eyes turned red due to overstrain and they felt pains in their loins, and yet they went on practicing aiming arduously. In a recent target practice at night, all three of them scored the distinguished result of accurately hitting the target with all five shots.

The militiamen often go out into the sea to catch fish. They make wooden guns and hand-grenades by themselves and, taking the sea as their practice ground, arduously practice combat skills despite the surging waves. In day time they practice aiming with the sea gulls as targets; at night, they take buoy lamps as the target. When there is no room for practicing hand-grenade throwing, they fastened the hand-grenades to long ropes and throw them into the sea. After training hard for a long time, everyone of the new and old militiamen of the militia battalion has learned to fire guns and throw hand-grenades and know how to make use of the terrain and landmarks, to protect themselves against air-raids and shelling and to stand on guard and post sentinels. They closely cooperate with the People's Liberation Army in building a steel-like defense line on the coastal front.

The militia battalion of Nanchen is a fighting force defending the coast of the motherland as well as a shock team for grasping revolution and promoting production. The residents of Nanchen peninsula have always regarded fishery as the major line of production. After the liberation,

agriculture developed a little but there was still insufficient grain for local consumption. The militiamen said: "To carry out Chairman Mao's great strategic directive, 'Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people,' we must display the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and wrest grain from the barren hills!"

A fight to win grain was touched off. All the militiamen went in the fore and rushed to carry the heavy loads. Hearing that a few mow of land could be reclaimed on a hillslope lying some 10 li away, Fu Ch'i-lan, a Communist and an old militiaman, led more than 100 militiamen and militiawomen to this spot, pitching camp there and starting a war against the barren hill. The spot was surrounded by precipices, where rocks were strewn about and weeds thrived. In the face of this difficulty, they studied "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains" time and again. Following the brilliant example of the foolish old man, they dug at the hill, cut the rocks, built ridges and opened up some farmland. Iron picks and drills were worn out and many people had their hands lacerated and their shoulders swollen as a result of carrying the rocks, but none of them uttered a sigh of pain or fatigue. After seven days' arduous fight, they opened up 9 mow of paddy field and built a pond in a place where stones were strewn about in the past. Under the leadership of the militia battalion, the broad masses of commune members of Nanchen fought arduously for a few years. They gathered more than 2,000 cubic meters of stone to build walls measuring more than 2,100 meters long and 3 to 5 meters high, carried more than 300,000 basket-loads of earth to pave the 153 plots of sandy land, changing them into 23 level and tidy plots of fields in the pattern of those at Tachai, and turned the more than 5,190 plots of land on hillslopes into 253 mow of paddy fields.

The lack of water had always been a problem which long remained unresolved. Formerly the people said: "This place is bounded on three sides by the sea and has the mountain on its back. The waves surge but fresh water is lacking on the mainland. If rain does not fall in ten days, there will be hardly any fresh water for drinking and other use." To solve the question of the lack of fresh water, the militiamen, displaying the spirit of fighting successive battles and showing no fear for fatigue, defied the bramble and the thorny bushes and went all over the mountains in Nanchen to look for water resources. They cut hills, blasted rocks and built dams. After fighting arduously for a few months, they conducted the mountain streams to a big reservoir of a capacity of more than 60,000 cubic meters and 19 ponds, which they had built. They also built 11 canals totalling 1,700 meters in length. In this way, the farmland could be irrigated and the acreage of paddy fields was expanded. This year's early paddy gave a good yield of more than 700 catties per mow.

- NCNA correspondent and NCNA reporter

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LOCAL INDUSTRY

Chinese Provinces Put New Factories, Mines into Production

(HCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1971)

china's kiangsi and yunnan provinces have completed and put into operation a number of factories and mines. this achievement is due to the efforts of the revolutionary masses to carry out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

over 130 projects were built and put into production in kiangsi province in the first eight months of this year. they include enterprises producing iron and steel, coal, automobiles and tractors, as well as small chemical fertilizer plants, cement works and hydro-electric power stations. the amount of construction and installation was 11.3 per cent more than in the corresponding period of last year and the amount of factory floor space completed was 52.2 per cent higher. at the same time, consumption of building material, including steel bars, cement, timber, bricks and tiles, was reduced considerably.

more than 100 important projects have been completed and put into operation in yunnan province since last year. these include coal and iron mines, iron and steel plants, power plants, chemical fertilizer works, bearing plants and a number of light industrial plants.

construction of many of the projects started before the great proletarian cultural revolution but was held back by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. some others were not completed and so did not operate at capacity.

the cadres, workers and revolutionary technicians in capital construction conscientiously studied chairman mao's instructions on socialist construction during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they sharply criticized the revisionist line which resulted in starting projects without paying attention to completion and production. then, basing themselves on investigation and study, they concentrated on building projects in the order of importance. this accelerated construction.

after making investigations, the revolutionary committee of the kunming iron and steel plant in yunnan province paid attention to incomplete projects for the luotzu iron mine. in a year and more, as much work was done as in the dozen previous years. by the first quarter of this year the iron mine was basically completed and went into production. output of the mine has increased steadily. in august this year, daily output of iron ore was more than double that at the beginning of this year. that guaranteed the supply of ore for the rapid increase of pig iron production of the kunming iron and steel plant.

in completing unfinished projects and starting new ones the party organizations and revolutionary committees in capital construction organized the workers to carry out more fully chairman mao's policy of self-reliance and hard struggle. they completed many projects with indigenous

methods that cost less and gave better results. the kiangsi cement works originally planned to buy two rotary dryers. but each would cost 200,000 yuan and were not currently available. the leadership of the works mobilized the masses to make the dryers themselves. a drying installation like a brick kiln was made to replace rotary dryers. it cost only 8,000 yuan. they also made lifting apparatus, electric saws and other equipment, numbering more than 100. they saved the state a lot of money and got the job done quickly.

construction of the yunnan tyre plant began in 1965. the standard to be met was high and the plant could not get the necessary equipment for a long time and did not go into production. veteran workers of this plant last year proposed that they make equipment of their own designing and put the plant into production quickly. their proposal was supported by the plant revolutionary committee. all the plant's cadres and workers were mobilized to take part in the trial-production. within two months, they made over ten sets of equipment that made it possible to put the plant into operation. this was the first time that yunnan province could produce automobile tyres and this contributed to transportation.

great attention has been paid to the revolution in designing and technical innovations by party organizations and revolutionary committees in kiangsi province as capital construction proceeds at a fast pace. the wuhsin hydro-electric power station is a large new project. the building department put the plan before the masses for discussion and examination. as a result, 4,560 tons of steel, 35,000 tons of cement and 100 million yuan were saved. the number of work days was also cut. in accordance with local conditions, many construction units have popularized various kinds of new technique and new methods of construction and achieved good results.

FISHING

Central China People's Commune Achieves High Fish Output

(NCNA-English Changsha, Oct. 29, 1971)

making best use of its ponds, ditches and canals, the hsihu people's commune on the outskirts of hengyang city in hunan province, central china, last year caught 552.5 tons of fish, 31 times the amount in 1949. vegetable output reached 82.5 tons and grain 6.8 tons per hectare, while pigs numbered one and a half per capita. the commune has become one of the advanced units in the province in developing diversified economy. it has made these achievements under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line by deepening the mass movement in learning from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture.

the commune is located at the confluence of three rivers and 90 per cent of its land is low-lying. for a long time, 40 per cent of the water space could not be

used for fish breeding because of floods, and 30 per cent of ponds could be used only half the year because they ran low during the dry season. in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants have taken the tachai production brigade as their example and displayed the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains. they have worked hard for five years to improve the natural surroundings. they built about seven kilometres of embankments and more than 25 kilometres of canals. they also installed eight electric-motor pumps and built three drainage stations. this ensures good fish and grain output for 95 per cent of the ponds and farmland, irrespective of drought or flood.

after finishing the water conservancy projects, they expanded ponds for raising fish. they enlarged small ponds and dragged shallow ones and made repairs. a two-hectare ditch of a production team of the hsihu brigade was a city moat in the old society. it had silted up owing to long years of neglect and caused fish to die. women team leader liu hsien-ying, who is a communist, led 36 women commune members in clearing out the silt. taking as their example chang szu-teh, norman bethune and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", of whom chairman mao writes, these women worked hard for two months in cold weather. as a result, fish output reached to 7.5 tons per hectare.

at the same time they covered the 2 hectares of vegetable fields with the silt and a good vegetable harvest resulted. after several years of hard work, the commune's water surface for fish breeding has increased to 81.6 hectares from the former 20 hectares. they also built a 4,800-metre long canal to make use of urban waste water for fish raising.

the hsihu commune used to buy fish fry from other areas. this wasted manpower and money and the fish survival rate was low.

they decided to use artificial methods to hatch fish fry. the commune organized a research group of cadres, experienced peasants and technicians to make scientific experiments. learning through doing, they gradually grasped the law governing artificial hatching and were able to breed six varieties including common carp, grass carp and big head. this saved manpower, cut costs by 90 per cent and the rate of survival is much higher. the fish also grew better. annual output of fish fry now is 50 million. the commune tackled the whole process of fry hatching, fish breeding and feeding by its own efforts and is now able to supply fish to other areas.

the poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres of the commune applied materialist dialectics and tried to breed fish more scientifically so as to raise output per area unit because of the limited water space for fish breeding.

they correctly handled the dialectical relations between fish and water, fish feed and temperature and between different varieties of fish, in the light of their habits, taking into account what part of the stream each is used to and whether a fish feeds on floating microbes, floating plants, grass or other things. taking into account the characteristics of each pond, they bred the different varieties of fish in rational proportions and density so as to make the best possible use of the

water space and fish feed and stimulate the growth of the fish.

after several years of study and experiments, they gradually grasped the dialectical relations between water, fish feed, temperature and density of the fish population, and succeeded in using treated sewage water from the city for breeding fish.

they grasped the dialectical relations between vegetable growing, animal husbandry and fish breeding. the discarded vegetable bits were used as animal feed and the silt from the fish ponds was used for the vegetable plots. this was an important experience of the commune in achieving high fish output and all-round development of grain production, fish breeding, vegetable growing and animal husbandry.

FIGHT AGAINST NATURE

Mongolians and Hans Unite in Production and Combating Nature

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Oct. 29, 1971)

commune members of mongolian and han nationalities in the inner mongolian autonomous region in northern china have united to advance revolution and production and combat natural adversities. they belong to two brigades in silinghol league -- one mainly engaged in grain production south of the lienhsin (linking hearts) mountain and the other in livestock raising north of the mountain. they are the sansheng brigade and the hashatu brigade respectively, and belong to two different communes. following are some examples of their close unity under the guidance of the line of unity for victory formulated by the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party.

braving wind and snow to send fodder

heavy snow fell a number of times in february of this year. the poor and lower-middle han peasants of the sansheng brigade worried that their mongolian brothers of the hashatu brigade must have many difficulties in protecting the livestock. so they sent some representatives to inquire. the heavy snows had indeed caused trouble and there was a shortage of fodder.

the party branch of the sansheng brigade held an emergency meeting late at night to discuss how to help. but the brigade had only enough fodder for its own 2,000 head of livestock. the party branch decided to act in line with chairman mao's teaching "the unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities -- these are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause". it mobilized the commune members to clear away snow to gather grass for the other brigade. the commune members set to work early the next morning.

they chose the brigade's best cart drivers to deliver the grass quickly. but the carts stuck in deep snow on the way. the brigade members kept it going by clearing away snow, pushing the cart, and some carried part of the load on their shoulders to lighten the burden. thus they pressed ahead over hills in a snowstorm for five hours. they finally delivered five tons of fodder to the hashatu brigade. many poor and lower-middle herdsmen hastened to greet them and clasp their hands, cheering: "long live the unity of people of various nationalities exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation"

inspired by the revolutionary spirit of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the sansheng brigade, the herdsmen of hashatu brigade became more determined to triumph over the disaster. they cleared away snow to graze the livestock and prevailed over the heaviest snow in a decade. the brigade's survival rate of adult livestock came to 98 per cent and that of young animals 84 per cent.

helping raising more livestock

the sansheng brigade made great efforts to raise more livestock while increasing grain output in line with chairman mao's principle of "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". but it lacked experience in insemination. and the pregnancy rate was low. hearing of this, members of the hashatu brigade sent their best livestock breeder to help.

she did her best to pass on her experience, no matter how tired she was. she got up before dawn every day and carefully selected the female animals in heat. with her help, the sansheng brigade got all its adult ewes impregnated for the first time in its history, and 23 per cent of the ewes twinned. the brigade members said to her with satisfaction: "thank you very much. you've worked very hard for us." she replied, "well, that's what i ought to do."

combating flood with one heart

heavy rain suddenly fell one day at noon and mountain torrents broke loose. ten hectares of rapeseed that had just been cut by the sansheng production brigade were flooded.

around 50 commune members of the hashatu production brigade were cutting grass in huangling valley when they saw this happen. they were very anxious and the vice-chairman of the production brigade revolutionary committee led them into the waist-deep water to pull out the rapeseed for the sansheng production brigade.

they were numb from the cold water but kept at it, shoulder to shoulder. an ailing 55 year old herdswoman also helped. when she was knocked down by the torrents she stood up immediately and continued.

meanwhile another tense battle was going on. the torrential flood ran down the valley to strike the dyke. what the commune members of the sansheng production brigade thought of was not the danger to their crops, but to the 60-hectare fodder base belonging to their mongolian brothers which was protected by the dyke. a member of the production brigade party branch committee led them, men and women, old and young, in strengthening the dyke. some carried grass, others shouldered stones and earth and still others stopped the breaches. the call "unite to win still greater victories" resounded in the valley.

after a two-hour battle, the ten hectares of rapeseed of the sansheng brigade was saved by the herdsmen of the hashatu production brigade. the dyke was also protected at the foot of the lienhsin mountain. the mongolian and han people sang the victorious song of uniting for combat.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AA TABLE TENNIS

Kenyan Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1971)

a table tennis delegation from kenya to the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament arrived here by air this evening. the delegation is headed by j. kasyoka, a leading member of the table tennis team. leader of the delegation i. lugonzo is expected to arrive within a few days.

the delegation was met at the airport by tseng shao-tung, vice-chairman of the organizing committee of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t., and leading merbers of departments concerned chao chih-ching, liang cho-hui and chiang chao, as well as chinese table tennis players liang li-chen and others.

Table Tennis Delegations from Ghana and Nigeria Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1971)

table tennis delegations from ghana and nigeria arrived here by air this evening to take part in the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

the leader of the delegation from ghana is dr. s.b.f. laing and the deputy leader is p.f. boateng. the leader of the delegation from nigeria is dr. a.a. efunkoya.

in the waiting room of the airport, chao cheng-hung, vice-chairman of the organizing committee of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t., extended a warm welcome to the friends who had travelled a long distance from west africa. the ghanaian and nigerian friends said that they would contribute their share to the invitational tournament.

also present at the airport were huang min-wei, chao chih-ching, wei chun-lin, liang cho-hui and kuo lien-kang, as well as chinese table tennis players including liang li-chen.

diplomatic officials of the nigerian embassy in peking were also present.

Ten Afro-Asian Table Tennis Delegations Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1971)

ten afro-asian table tennis delegations from the arab republic of yemen, ceylon, ethiopia, iraq, mali, palestine, somalia, syria, tanzania and zambia arrived here by air early this morning to attend the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

leaders and deputy leaders of these delegations are: ahmed el-kebsi, leader, and mohamed abdulwaly, deputy leader, of the delegation from the arab republic of yemen; thangarajah, leader, and salgadoe, deputy leader, of the delegation from ceylon; tequame wolde tsadik, leader, and desta girma, deputy leader, of the delegation from ethiopia; khalil ibrahim al-abdulah, leader, and ghanim dha al-noun, deputy leader, of the delegation from iraq; toure thierno, leader, and sekou diakite, deputy leader, of the delegation from mali; seid nemer al sabe, leader of the delegation from palestine; mohamud musse hersi, leader, and mohamed hussen hadi, deputy leader, of the delegation from somalia; mohammad ghabbash, leader of the delegation from syria; henry clemens, leader, and bi chambo, deputy leader, of the delegation from tanzania; and abdul dudhia, leader, and victor mwandila, deputy leader, of the delegation from zambia.

present at the airport to welcome the delegations were yu pu-hsueh, chao cheng-hung, chuang tse-tung, vice-chairmen of the organizing committee of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t., and leading members of organizations concerned liu feng, wang fu-yung, pan chih-kang, chao chih-ching, liang cho-hui, wei chun-lin and kuo lien-kang, as well as chinese table tennis players including lin hui-ching and liang li-chen.

a warm atmosphere of the unity and friendship among the afro-asian people and sportsmen prevailed at the airport. after the friends from various afro-asian countries stepped down from the plane, there was a happy get-together. they all wished the invitational tournament every success.

also present at the airport were tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura; ambassador of the arab republic of yemen to china abdo othman mohamed; ceylonese ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda; charge d'affaires ad interim of the somali embassy in peking omer mohamed ahmed; charge d'affaires ad interim of the malian embassy in peking ibrahima yacinthe cisse; counsellor of the iraqi embassy in peking nazar mahmoud adib; counsellor of the syrian embassy in peking nabih omari; commercial counsellor of the zambian embassy in peking a.d. chaponda; a diplomatic official of the ethiopian embassy in peking; and head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking hamdi mahmoud.

Press Communique of Information Committee of Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1971)

following is the full text of the press communique issued today by the information committee of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament:

the meeting of the sponsor nations of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament was held in peking from october 27 to 28.

attending the meeting were the delegates of the delegations of the sponsor nations, i.e. the delegates of the delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea son kil chen, kang yung kwan and ro dong nyun; the delegates of the delegation of egypt a.a. heif and t. helal; the delegates of the delegation of japan takeshi mori, ikuji yotoe and shiro otsu; the delegates of the delegation of mauritius c.h.l. yipton and j.o. lefebure; the delegate of the delegation of nepal n. singh and the delegates of the delegation of china yu pu-hsueh, sung chung, yueh tai-heng and lin hui-ching.

also attending the meeting were wang meng, chairman of the organizing committee of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament and chairman of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china, and wu hsiao-ta, chao cheng-hung and li meng-hua, vice-chairmen of the organizing committee of the invitational tournament.

on opening the meeting, yu pu-hsueh, leader of the chinese delegation extended warm welcome to the delegates of the various countries on behalf of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china, the all-china sports federation, the table tennis association of the people's republic of china and the chinese players and wished the meeting a full success.

in accordance with the principle unanimously agreed upon through consultation at the last meeting of the sponsor nations, all the meetings to be convened during the present invitational tournament would be presided over in turn by the sponsor nations according to the english alphabetical order of the name of the sponsor nations. the present meeting was presided over in succession by the leader of the delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea son kil chen and the delegate of the delegation of egypt a.a. heif.

the meeting heard the report on the organizational work of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament made by wang meng, chairman of the organizing committee of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament. the meeting of the sponsor nations held in peking in july this year entrusted china to carry out the preparatory work for the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament. an organizing committee of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament was formed by the representatives of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china, the all-china sports federation, the table tennis association

of the people's republic of china, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the peking municipal revolutionary committee, to direct the organizational work for this friendship invitational tournament. with the attention and care of the chinese government and people and with the assistance and support of the friends of the sponsor nations and friends of asian and african countries, the preparations for the invitational tournament have in the main been completed. now, the table tennis associations of 51 afro-asian countries and regions have accepted the invitation to take part in the friendship invitational tournament. the meeting expressed satisfaction at the preparatory work of the invitational tournament done by the organizing committee. the delegates to the meeting were pleased that so many table tennis associations of afro-asian countries and regions had accepted the invitation to the friendship invitational tournament. they held that this served to fully demonstrate that the aim of the invitational tournament -- "enhancing friendship among peoples and sportsmen of the asian and african countries and promoting the development of table tennis in asia and africa" -- expressed the common desire of the peoples and sportsmen of the asian and african countries.

in a spirit of friendship, equality and democratic consultation, and after full discussion and consultation, the meeting reached unanimity on the schedule of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament, the opening and closing ceremonies, method of competition and commendation, conduct of the draw and principles for selection of seeded teams and players as well as the setting-up of a technical consultation committee.

the meeting also agreed on the draft agenda and rules of procedure for the first meeting of heads of delegations to the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament, to be submitted to that forthcoming meeting for discussion.

the meeting was convinced that with the co-operation of the sponsor nations and the joint efforts of the various delegations, the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament would surely be a success, thereby making contributions to the friendship among the peoples and sportsmen of asian and african countries and to the development of table tennis in these continents.

to date, the table tennis associations of 51 countries and regions in asia and africa have accepted the invitation to participate in the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament. they are: afghanistan, algeria, the arab republic of yemen, burma, burundi, cambodia, cameroon, ceylon, dahomey, the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, egypt, equatorial guinea, ethiopia, gambia, ghana, guinea, india, iran, iraq, japan, kenya, kuwait, the laotian patriotic front, lebanon, liberia, libya, malaysia, mali, mauritania, mauritius, morocco, nepal, nigeria, pakistan, palestine, the people's democratic republic of yemen, the people's republic of the congo, senegal, sierra leone, singapore, somalia, sudan, syria, tanzania, togo, tunisia, turkey, uganda, zambia and china.

More Afro-Asian Table Tennis Delegations Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1971)

table tennis delegations from the gambia, india, iran, malaysia, singapore and uganda arrived in peking by air this evening to take part in the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

leaders and deputy leaders of these delegations are: g.b. j'oof, leader of the delegation from the gambia; ranga ramanujan, leader of the delegation from india; arvin, leader of the delegation from iran; abdul karim bin ineh, leader, and chen wing sum, deputy leader, of the delegation from malaysia; loke mun chong, leader, and ho kok cheong, deputy leader, of the delegation from singapore; and francis nyangweso, leader of the delegation from uganda.

a table tennis delegation from colombia led by ricardo montoya, leader of the delegation, arrived here by the same plane on invitation to see the tournament.

welcoming the delegations at the airport were wu hsiao-ta and chuang tse-tung, vice-chairmen, and sung chung, secretary general, of the organizing committee of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t., and leading members of organizations concerned pan chin-kang, chia fu-cheng, chao chih-ching, liang cho-hui, chiang chao, kuo lien-kang and tan chuang, as well as chinese table tennis players including lin hui-ching and liang li-chen,

also present were brajesh c. mishra, charge d'affaires ad interim of the indian embassy in peking, and a. nayernouri, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iranian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Vice Chairman of Albanian Council of Ministers Receives Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 28, 1971)

spiro koleka, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of albania, received yesterday the chinese government delegation led by chang pin, vice-minister of water conservancy and electric power.

present on the occasion were koco theodhosi, minister of industry and mining, shinasi dragoti, minister of construction, kico kasapi, secretary general of the council of ministers, sali angoni, director of the state designing institute, and siri carcani, director of the first department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

also present were liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, and li hsiao-lin, economic counsellor of the chinese embassy here.

the reception proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

accompanied by sali angoni, the delegation visited yesterday the memorial hall dedicated to the founding of the albanian party of labour and the national liberation struggle museum in tirana.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Long-Term Trade Agreement between China and Algeria Signed in Algiers

(NCNA-English Algiers, Oct. 27, 1971)

a long-term trade agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the democratic people's republic of algeria was signed at the government palace here at noon today.

pai hsiang-kuo, head of the chinese government trade delegation and minister of foreign trade, and layachi yaker, algerian minister of commerce, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

present on the occasion were all other members of the chinese government trade delegation and senior algerian officials concerned.

lin chung, chinese ambassador to algeria, was also present.

President Boumedienne Receives Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Algiers, Oct. 27, 1971)

houari boumedienne, president of the council of revolution and prime minister of the algerian democratic people's republic received the chinese government trade delegation headed by minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo at the presidency here this afternoon.

president boumedienne had a cordial and friendly conversation with pai hsiang-kuo and members of the delegation.

present on the occasion was chinese ambassador to algeria lin chung.

ahmed kaid, responsible member of the apparatus of the algerian national liberation front, received pai hsiang-kuo yesterday afternoon.

in the past few days, pai hsiang-kuo met separately with algerian secretary of state cherif belkacem, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform larbi tayebi, minister of industry and power belaid abdesselam, minister of public health omar boudjellab, minister of finance ismail mahroug, secretary of state for planning abdellah khodja and secretary of state for hydraulics abdellah arbaoui.

Head of Chinese Trade Delegation Gives Farewell Banquet in Algiers

(NCNA-English Algiers, Oct. 28, 1971)

pai hsiang-kuo, head of the visiting chinese government trade delegation, gave a farewell banquet at the chinese embassy here yesterday evening, after paying a friendly visit in this country for a week and more.

the banquet was attended by larbi tayebi, algerian minister of agriculture and agrarian reform; layachi yaker, minister of commerce; ismail mahroug, minister of finance; boualem bessain, secretary general of the foreign ministry; and other senior algerian officials.

lin chung, chinese ambassador to algeria, was also present.

both the chinese delegation head pai hsiang-kuo and algerian minister of commerce yaker spoke on the occasion.

in his speech, pai hsiang-kuo warmly congratulated the algerian people on their achievements under the leadership of president boumedienne in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, recovering national resources and developing the national economy and national culture.

he said, the just stand of the algerian government and people in supporting the palestinian and other arab people in their struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression and the three indochinese peoples in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has won the appreciation and respect of the chinese people and the people the world over.

he said that the u.n. general assembly adopted on october 25 the draft resolution put forward by albania, algeria and 21 other countries demanding the restoration to the people's republic of china of all its legitimate rights in the united nations and the immediate expulsion of the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations and all its organs. this is a victory of the chinese people, the algerian people and people of various countries of the world. it means the bankruptcy of u.s. imperialism's long-pursued policy of stubbornly obstructing the restoration to china of her legitimate rights in the united nations and the bankruptcy of its scheme to create "two chinas" in the united nations. we once again express our sincere thanks to algeria for its courageous and just stand and for the consistent efforts it has made in the struggle for the restoration to china of her legitimate rights in the united

nations and against the various schemes of imperialism to create "two chinas".

referring to the adoption by the u.n. general assembly of the draft resolution put forward by albania, algeria and 21 other countries, minister yaker said: this is a victory of the chinese people under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao and a victory of the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist forces.

minister yaker said: "the algerian people are well aware of the great achievements the chinese people have scored under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung and wish them greater success. algeria highly appreciates china for her support to the brotherly arab countries in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and zionism. china and algeria are united together in supporting the just cause in the world and in supporting the arab struggle, the three indochinese peoples' struggle and the struggle for liberation waged by the people under colonialist rule. we are very glad to have china fighting side by side with us in the forefront of struggle against hegemony."

an atmosphere of solidarity and friendship prevailed in the banquet.

CAMBODIA

RGNUC Spokesman Issues Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1971)

the spokesman of the royal government of national union of cambodia in a statement issued on october 25 condemned the nixon administration for obdurately continuing the war of aggression in indochina. the statement points out that the cambodian people are determined to carry on the just struggle for the survival of their motherland till final victory is won. the statement reads in full as follows:

statement of the spokesman of the royal government of national union of cambodia

the royal government of national union of cambodia has the obligation to draw the attention of world opinion, particularly the attention of the american people, to the new manoeuvre of the nixon administration to perpetuate u.s. aggression against the peaceful and neutral cambodia.

as is well-known, this barbarous aggression unleashed on orders of the nixon administration on april 30, 1970 is still continuing in various more or less overt forms. after having suffered heavy defeats inflicted by the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces and under the pressure of the opinion of the peace- and justice-loving american people, the nixon administration evacuated from cambodia at the end of june of 1970 more than 100,000 u.s. aggressor troops and saigon mercenaries. but this aggression has not come to an end, because more than 50,000 saigon mercenary

troops are still contunuing the aggression on orders of the nixon administration. these mercenary troops have not only occupied the cambodian provinces of svay rieng and prey veng, but also taken part in the battles of skoun, chup, memot, etc. in kompong cham province, and in the battles of snuol and chhlong in kratie province and in the battle of national highway 4, etc.... u.s. armed forces have also taken part in these battles by sending their aircraft including b-52s and f-4 phantoms, and even the 7th fleet to interfere permanently.

u.s. military instructors are sent continuously to the armed forces of the truitorous phnompenh puppet regime in the name of military technicians of the u.s. embassy.

in january, 1971, an a.f.p. correspondent in a cable from saigon reporting the delivery of eight u.s. vedettes to the navy of the phnompenh clique, said clearly that this "marks further u.s. involvement in the military engagement."

in the same period, when an american television station announced the assignment of 19 plain-clothes militarymen (americans) to the pochentong airport, the american command in saigon had to make a clarification which, according to the dispatch, "draws its creditability only from the confidence the people could give to the communique of the american command".

the same dispatch stresses, "in fact, this escalation of the american engagement in cambodia reminds saigon observers strangely of the escalation which has ended with the presence of some 550,000 american soldiers in south viet nam."

also under the pressure of american popular opinion, and the u.s. congress, and because of the military defeats on the battlefield, u.s. secretary of defence mr. melvin laird (according to the afp dispatch) told congress on january 27, 1971 that the nixon administration had no intention of sending american troops to fight in cambodia.... he admitted for the first time that the american intervention was intended to help the lon nol government to resist communist (that is, the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces) aggression, and not only to make it possible for the american armed forces to withdraw from viet nam". indeed, one of the pretexts put forth by the nixon administration is protective intervention.... in order to defend its barbarous aggression against the cambodian people before congress and the american people.

the u.s. congress, however, regarded at that time that "the massive intervention of american armed forces and the sending of several teams of american instructors to deliver military materials to the cambodian forces (of lon nol) are contrary to the spirit if not the letter of the law acopted last year to limit the u.s. engagement in cambodia."

the nixon administration is still deceiving the american people, congress and the whole world in order to perpetuate its war of aggression against the indochinese people and the cambodian people in particular.

an afp dispatch from phnompenh dated october 15, 1971 points out, "the united states has a plan of sending

50-60 military experts of non-american nationality to be advisers to the cambodian army (of lon nol), announces an american military official source in phnompenh thursday."

the same source pointed out, "these experts will teach the 200,000-strong khmer army (of lon nol) the fundamentals of logistics and maintenance of motors and aircraft, but they will give no advice of a military nature (resic), although some of them are militarymen, so that they will not be regarded as mercenaries." the dispatch adds, "to accomplish their task, these experts are free to travel as they wish everywhere in cambodia and to reside in regional military headquarters in places like battambang, siemreap and kompong som.

they are in fact not "experts" but generals responsible for these military regions and masters of the phnompenh regime. the military circles of saigon have taken care to add that "the sending of these foreign advisers does not constitute an escalation of american aid to phnompenh... (resic exclamation)

besides, the same afp dispatch also reports, ".... but it is generally believed in the cambodian capital that they (the experts) will come from asian countries such as south korea, the philippines and thailand".

in denouncing this new manoeuvre of the nixon administration, the royal government of national union of cambodia wants to draw once again the attention of world opinion and of the peace- and justice-loving american people to the obduracy of the nixon administration in continuing its war of aggression in indochina. in claiming that it desires peace, the nixon administration is trying only to deceive its own people and the world. actually, as the people of the three indochinese countries have known long ago and have never ceased making denunciations, the nixon administration, contrary to the aspirations of the american people, is obstinately carrying on its barbarous war against the people of the three indocninese countries who only wish to have peace on the basis of genuine independence and sovereignty. they fight for this and for this only.

the cambodian people who understand the perfidious and obdurate nature of american imperialism and its lackeys have taken measures to wage with no retreat and compromise this just struggle solely for the survival of the motherland until final victory, whatever the duration of the struggle and whatever the privations and sacrifices.

the royal government of national union of cambodia has warned the governments which will send military "experts" and other military personnel to take part in the aggression conducted by the american imperialists against the independent, sovereign, neutral, peaceful and non-aligned cambodia, that they will be held entirely responsible for the decision they have taken.

october 25, 1971

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Guests Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1971)

canadian geophysicist professor j.t. wilson and his wife arrived in peking by train this morning for a friendly visit to china on invitation.

they were welcomed at the railway station by leading members of departments concerned of the chinese academy of sciences, scientists and staff members including ku kung-hsu, chang wen-yu, chu yung-hsing, ting kuo-yu and lu tsung-min.

j.m. fraser, counsellor of the canadian embassy in peking, was also present at the railway station.

Canadian Friendship Delegation to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1971)

a 15-member delegation jointly formed by the canada-china friendship associations of the cities of vancouver and victoria of canada led by earl willmott and charles burchill arrived in peking by air yesterday at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. leading members of departments concerned hu hung-fan and lin chen and others went to the airport to welcome the delegation.

CHINA AND CUBA

Shen Chien and Yang Kung-su Meet Cuban Tourist Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1971)

shen chien, president of the china-cuba friendship association, and yang kung-su, a leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, this afternoon met the cuban tourist group led by juan de dios miranda.

jesus barreiro gonzalez, cuban ambassador to china, was present on the occasion.

during the meeting hosts and guests had a cordial conversation. shen chien said to the cuban friends that the chinese people resolutely supported the cuban people's just struggle against the aggression of u.s. imperialism. he strongly condemned u.s. imperialism for its crime of aggression in dispatching mercenaries

on october 12 to attack the village of boca de soma, north of banas, oriente province of cuba. shen chien expressed hearty thanks to the cuban government and people for their support to the just struggle of restoring all the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Czechoslovak Ambassador to China Who Is to Leave His Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1971)

stanislav kohousek, czechoslovak ambassador to china, is to leave his post for home and li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, met him this afternoon.

present on the occasion were han hsu, acting director of the protocol department, and li ting-chuan, deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

present also were karel storzer, commercial counsellor, and karel ondryas, second secretary, of the czechoslovak embassy in peking.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Journalists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1971)

the journalists' delegation from the arab republic of egypt led by sakina mohamed el sadat, head of the international department of the "el hilal" publishing houses, wound up its visit here and left today by air for shanghai and kwangchow on a visit before going home.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned including teng kang, wang chen and chou chueh.

also present were sizostris makar, second secretary of the a.r.e. embassy in peking, and other embassy officials; and kim jai suk, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Photo Exhibition on Achievements in China's Socialist Construction Opens in Chateaudun, France

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 28, 1971)

a photo exhibition on achievements in china's socialist construction opened yesterday afternoon in chateaudun, a city 140 kilometres off paris.

the exhibition was jointly sponsored by some friendship associations in chateaudun.

paul gauchery, mayor of chateaudun, and aribaud, director of the governor's office of eure-et-loir department, as well as more than 100 french friends were present at the opening ceremony of the exhibition. yu meng-hsin, counsellor in charge of cultural affairs of the chinese embassy in france, was also present upon invitation.

over 200 photos were put on display at the exhibition. these photos reflect the chinese people's achievements in industrial and agricultural production, as well as in culture, art and other fields. the french friends present at the opening ceremony of the exhibition were extremely delighted at seeing the photos.

mayor of chateaudun, paul gauchery gave a cocktail party in the city hall yesterday evening for the opening of the photo exhibition. in their speeches at the party, paul gauchery and yu meng-hsin expressed their common wishes that the exhibition will strengthen the friendship between the chinese and french peoples. they also expressed the hope that such friendship will grow further.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Singer Claudio Villa Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1971)

claudio villa, well-known italian singer, left peking for home by air today. leading members of organizations concerned chang yao, shih chien, tai chih-chao and others gave him a send-off at the airport. claudio villa arrived in peking for a visit on october 21. during his stay in peking, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a tea party in his honour.

Chinese Government Economic Delegation Visits Italy

(NCNA-English Rome, Oct. 29, 1971)

the chinese government economic delegation led by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, arrived here by air yesterday for a friendly visit to italy at the invitation of the italian government.

among those welcoming the delegation at the airport were mario zagari, italian minister of foreign trade; corrado belci, deputy minister of foreign trade; ettore massacesi, president of the italian institute for foreign trade; folco trabalza, italian ambassador to china who just came back on october 27; and officials of the foreign ministry.

shen ping, chinese ambassador to italy, was also present at the airport.

yesterday evening, minister mario zagari gave a banquet in honour of the chinese delegation. attending the banquet were deputy minister of foreign trade corrado belci, senator pietro nenni and prominent figures from various circles.

italian ambassador to china folco trabalza and chinese ambassador to italy shen ping were also present.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chou En-lai, Yao Wen-yuan and Wang Kuo-chuan Meet Editor-in-Chief of Japanese Newspaper "Asahi Shimbun" Motoo Goto and His Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1971)

premier chou en-lai, comrade yao wen-yuan and vice-president of the china-japan friendship association wang kuo-chuan met and had a friendly talk here this evening with motoo goto, editor-in-chief of the japanese newspaper "asahi shimbun", and hirokazu hatano, chief of the "research council on chinese and asian affairs" of the paper, and michio nagai, editorial writer, toshitada nakae, deputy editor of the economic edition, and ieshige akioka, correspondent in peking, of the paper.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese organizations concerned including wang chen, ma yu-chen, ting min, wang hsiao-hsien, wang chen-yu and chen chung-cheng.

Delegation of Japan International Trade Promotion Association Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1971)

a delegation of the japan international trade promotion association arrived in peking by train today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

the delegation was welcomed at the station by leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and other organizations concerned wang wen-lin, tien kuang-tao, chang yu, liang lien-ho and chang feng.

japanese friend in peking nobuhisa izawa was also present.

the delegation arrived in kwangchow on october 19th. it had visited kwangchow, shanghai, nanking and hangchow before coming to peking.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Exposes Japanese Militarists' Economic Penetration into Singapore

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1971)

japanese militarism reviving under the fostering of u.s. imperialism is stepping up economic infiltration and expansion into singapore, said the "voice of malayan revolution" in a commentary yesterday.

in the past ten years, the commentary points out, japanese monopoly capital on the one hand carried out an unequal trade with singapore by exporting industrial products at high prices and importing industrial raw material at low prices so as to squeeze super profits, while on the other hand controlled singapore's economic arteries and strengthened its political influence through investments and loans. singapore's imports from japan went up sharply from 298 million malayan dollars in 1960 to over 1,458 million malayan dollars in 1970 with no corrsponding increase in her exports to japan which stood at 362 million malayan dollars in 1970, causing a trade deficit of over 1,000 million malayan dollars.

the commentary points out that singapore's main exports to japan are rubber, petroleum products, scrap iron, lumber and other cheap industrial raw material, while her imports from japan are costly industrial products such as textiles, rolled steel, automobiles, machinery, television sets and transistor radios. in this way, the japanese monopoly capitalists squeezed huge profits from the people of singapore and nearby areas.

the economic expansion of japanese militarism is a prelude to its military aggression, it notes. japanese monopoly capitalist groups have penetrated into singapore's shipbuilding, textile, lumber, cement, electronics, rubber tyre, sugar refining, automobile assemblage, printing and other industrial departments. there were more than 80 japanese banks and industrial and commerciat concerns in singapore in 1969. investments by japanese monopoly capitalist groups in various industrial departments in singapore reached 68 million malayan dollars in 1970, or nearly two times that in 1969.

the commentary notes that on the eve of the implementation of the fourth arms expansion plan, naomi nishimura, director general of the japanese "defence agency", recently openly called for sending the japanese "self-defence forces" to the asian-pacific region under the signboard of "disaster relief", making effective use of their capability and extending their scope of activities. this is an ominous sign of the japanese militarists seeking for an opportunity to unleash aggression abroad, it says.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Military Delegation Visits Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 29, 1971)

the military delegation of the republic of mali led by captain kissima doukara left here for nanking by special plane this morning after a visit to shanghai. the delegation is accompanied by peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

yaya diarra, charge d'affaires ad interim of the malian embassy in peking, who was with the delegation on its visit left here for nanking by the same plane.

the malian military delegation arrived in shanghai from kwangchow on october 26. that evening, liu wen-hsueh, political commissar of the shanghai garrison of the p.l.a., gave a banquet to warmly welcome the malian military delegation. political commissar liu wen-hsueh and minister kissima doukara spoke at the banquet which was alive with expressions of friendship between the two peoples and two armies of china and mali. in his speech, liu wen-hsueh congratulated the malian people with a glorious tradition of struggle against imperialism and colonialism on the achievements they had scored in the cause of safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and of building their country. kissima doukara said: the friendship between the two peoles and two armies of mali and china is profound in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. the malian people and army resolutely support the struggle of the chinese people and army.

during their stay in shanghai, the distinguished malian guests visited a unit of the east china sea fleet, the shanghai heavy machinery plant, the shanghai no. 3

radio factory and the machiao people's commune. they were warmly welcomed by the workers, commune members and p.l.a. commanders and fighters.

upon its arrival in and departure from shanghai, the malian military delegation was warmly welcomed and seen off at the airport by leading members of the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai and the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee liu wen-hsueh, tung chang-yun, hu kai-ten, hsu tung-yen, chang ching-piao and cheng hui-yi, as well as more than 1,000 p.l.a. commanders and fighters and militiamen.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Party and Government Delegation Arrives in Peking on Its Way Home from DRVN

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1971)

the korean party and government delegation on its way home arrived in peking by special plane this afternoon after paying a visit to the democratic republic of viet nam. pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and second vice-premier of the cabinet, is the leader of the delegation, and yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and secretary of the central committee, is the deputy leader.

present at the airport to greet them were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, and leading members of the departments concerned keng piao, hsiao ching-kuang, fang yi, li chiang, han nien-lung, tsao ke-chiang, wang hai-jung and hsiao huang.

present were also:

hyun jun keuk, ambassador to china of the democratic people's republic of korea, and embassy officials;

ngo thuyen, ambassador to china of the democratic republic of viet nam, and embassy officials; and

tran binh, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Li Hsien-nien, Keng Piao Fete Korean Party and Government Delegation and Hold Talks with Comrades Pak Sung Chul, Yang Hyong Sop

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1971)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, and keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of all members of the korean party and government delegation with pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and second vice-premier of the cabinet, as the leader, and yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee of the k.w.p. central committee and secretary of the central committee, as the deputy leader. the delegation stopped over at peking on its way home from hanoi after paying a visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

present were hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife, and other embassy officials.

at the banquet permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship, comrades chou en-lai and pak sung chul proposed toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the great friendship and militant unity of the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples of china and korea, to the good health and long life of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and to the good health and long life of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao.

present were leading members of the departments concerned including hsiao ching-kuang, fang yi, li chiang, han nien-lung, tsao ke-chiang, wang hai-jung and hsiao huang.

after the banquet, comrades chou en-lai and li hsien-nien held talks with comrades pak sung chul and yang hyong sop in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and leading members of the chinese departments concerned including comrades keng piao and han nien-lung.

Ship Inspection Cooperation Delegation of Chinese Ministry of Communications Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1971)

a delegation for cooperation in ship inspection from the ministry of communications of the people's republic of china led by pai chun-ching, director of the bureau of water transport under the ministry of communications, left peking by air today for the democratic people's republic of korea to discuss the signing of a china-korea agreement on cooperation in ship inspection.

present at the airport to give the delegation a send-off were chang peng-shou, tung hua-min, hsieh chung-feng and han li-ping. also present were choi yong man, acting commercial counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, and kang yun nam, chief delegate of the korean delegation which is now attending the 11th meeting of the china-korea committee for cooperation in border river transport in peking.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Agreement Signed in Peking between Chinese and Romanian Governments on China Providing Romania with Long-Term Interest-Free Loan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1971)

an agreement was signed in peking yesterday between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the romanian socialist republic on china providing romania with a long-term interest-free loan.

vice-premier li hsien-nien attended the signing ceremony.

li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

attending the signing ceremony were:

diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy in china iosif chivu, leonin-gheorghe vasilescu, octavian gavris, vasile chitic and cristache mocanu; and

leading members of chinese departments concerned fang yi, chiao pei-hsin, wei yu-ming, li tien-ching, kao lu, yu chin-chi and chao yun-shan.

Romanian Tourist Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1971)

a 13-member tourist group from romania led by gheorghe marinescu, secretary of the ilfov county committee of the romanian communist party, arrived here by air today at the invitation of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

the tourist group was welcomed at the airport by leading members of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the china-romania friendship association and the china travel and tourism administrative bureau chou jung-kuo, ma chia-chun, yang kung-su, chang yao and hsing jen-hsien and ting ping, head of the chinese touring and visiting group which has just come back from romania.

also present were aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china, and iosif chivu, minister-counsellor, and leonin-gheorghe vasilescu, economic counsellor, of the romanian embassy in peking.

Romanian Army "Doena" Art Troupe Gives Last Performance in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1971)

the "doena" art troupe of the armed forces of the romanian socialist republic led by major general dinu stelian gave the last performance of its china tour here this evening.

seeing the performance on invitation were samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia; samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c. and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; and mr. ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the r.g.n.u.c. and the n.u.f.c.

seeing the performance were chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; and li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army.

romanian ambassador to china aurel duma and his wife attended the performance in their company.

the romanian army "doena" art troupe presented romanian songs and dances including "in praise of the party",

"gheorghe joins the army" and "respond to the call", and chinese songs and dances including "the east is red", "the open road" and "harvest dance", which express the romanian people's love for the party and the motherland and their determination to firmly defend their state sovereignty and territorial integrity, and express the romanian people's profound friendship for the chinese people. their excellent performance received warm applause from the audience.

at the end of the performance, samdech norodom sihanouk, samdech and madame penn nouth, mr. ieng sary and comrades chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei and li teh-sheng went on stage and shook hands cordially with the artistes and congratulated them on their successful performance.

also attending the performance were:

ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia sarin chhak, chau seng, thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol and his wife, nuot sambath, chea san, keat chhon and thiounn prasith; prince norodom yuvaneath, son of samdech sihanouk; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state of cambodia; van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c. and his wife; ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china; and

chinese leading members of the foreign ministry, the cultural group under the state council, the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the peking municipal revolutionary committee chi peng-fei, li yao-wen, wu teh, liu hsien-chuan, shih shao-hua, wang kuo-chuan, ting hsi-lin, tien wei-hsin, ti fu-tsai, huang hou-min, wu yin-hsien, wang ti-kang, chai cheng-wen and ting kuo-yu.

Romanian Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail Party in Honor of Romanian Army "Doena" Art Troupe

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1971)

aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china, and his wife gave a cocktail party here this afternoon in honour of the "doena" art troupe of the armed forces of the romanian socialist republic on the occasion of its visit to china.

present at the cocktail party were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wu teh, liu hsien-chuan and shih shao-hua, leading members of the cultural group under the state council; li yao-wen, vice-foreign minister; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; and wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

major general dinu stelian, leader of the "doena" art troupe and comrade wang kuo-chuan proposed toasts at the party.

in his toast, major general dinu stelian said: during our stay in china, our troupe was accorded an enthusiastic and heart-warming welcome and reception. we thank you for your hospitality and for your efforts to help us fulfil our performance tour.

he said: before we came to peking, we had already known the brilliant achievements made by the great chinese people under the leadership of the glorious communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung. this performance tour has provided us with an opportunity to be directly acquainted with the reality in china and see with our own eyes these brilliant achievements. we will return to romania bringing with us the profound friendship of the chinese people for the romanian people.

the art troupe leader said: the united nations general assembly has passed by an overwhelming majority the draft resolution on the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in this world organization and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique. we extend hearty congratulations to our chinese comrades-in-arms on this important victory.

in his toast, comrade wang kuo-chuan said: the excellent song and dance items full of revolutionary militancy and national flavour performed in china by the "doena" art troupe were warmly welcomed and highly appraised by workers, peasants and soldiers in our country. the romanian comrades-in-arms have made new contributions to strengthening the mutual understanding and militant unity of the peoples, the armies and the art and literary workers of china and romania and to developing the cultural exchange between the two countries. he said: we believe that the friendship between the peoples of china and romania and the unity and relations of cooperation between our two countries will certainly be daily consolidated and developed in the future struggle. comrade wang kuo-chuan asked the comrades of the "doena" art troupe to convey the high respect of the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army to the romanian people and the romanian armed forces.

in conclusion, comrade wang kuo-chuan said: on october 25, the united nations general assembly passed by an overwhelming majority the draft resolution put forward by albania, algeria, romania and 20 other countries on the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique. this is a victory for all countries upholding justice in the united nations and a victory for the people of the whole world. we express our hearty thanks to the government and people of romania for the valuable support they have given us and the congratulations they sent us.

the cocktail party was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship and unity between the peoples, the armies and the art and literary workers of china and romania.

present at the cocktail party were also leading members of departments concerned ting hsi-lin, ting kuo-yu, wang ti-kang, li fu-tsai, wu yin-hsien, chai cheng-wen, liu yung-shou, li lien-ching, chang ying, lu ping and liu hsi-lin.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Ambassador to Somalia Gives Reception for Visiting Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Oct. 27, 1971)

chinese ambassador to somalia fan tso-kai gave a reception here today for the chinese government delegation led by sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, which had come to attend celebrations of the second anniversary of the somali revolution.

among those present at the reception were hussein kulmie afrah, vice-president of the somali supreme revolutionary council (s.r.c.) and secretary of state for interior; ali mattan hasci, member of the s.r.c.; mohamed sheikh osman, member of the s.r.c. and secretary of state for public works; mohamed ali shirreh, member of the s.r.c.; farah wais dulleh, member of the s.r.c.; musa rabille god, member of the s.r.c. and secretary of state for labour and sports; ahmed mohamed farah, member of the s.r.c. and secretary of state for posts and telegraphs; abdul kadir haji mohamed, member of the s.r.c.; abdel hamid ali yussuf, head of the secretariat of the s.r.c.; abdurahman mohamed hassan, secretary of state for agriculture; mohamed burraleh, secretary of state for mining and water resources; mohamed adan scek, secretary of state for health; ahmed mohamed mohamoud, secretary of state for planning and coordination; mahmoud yusuf weirah, secretary of state for finance; jama mohamed ghalib, commander of the somali police force and abdi mohamed sahardeed, vice-commander of the somali police force.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the chinese government delegation earlier today called on omar arteh ghalib, secretary of state for foreign affairs; mohamed sheikh osman, member of the s.r.c. and secretary of state for public works; and ahmed mohamed farah, member of the s.r.c. and secretary of state for posts and telegraphs.

on october 25, the chinese government delegation called on abdurahman mohamed hassan, secretary of state for agriculture; mohamed adan scek, secretary of state for health; and mohamed burraleh, secretary of state for mining and water resources.

receptions in honour of the chinese government delegation had been given respectively by somali secretaries of state for agriculture and for health.

the chinese government delegation also paid visits to the central agricultural research station in afgoi district and a state-owned farm at shalambot, merca district, accompanied by secretary of state for agriculture abdurahman mohamed hassan and other high-ranking officials and officers. the delegation was warmly welcomed by the local people.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu Greets Turkish National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1971)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to cevdet sunay, president of the republic of turkey, extending sincere congratulations on the national day of the republic of turkey. the text of the message reads:

his excellency cevdet sunay,
president of the republic of turkey,

ankara

on the occasion of the national day of the republic of turkey, i, on behalf of the chinese government and people, extend sincere congratulations to your excellency and the turkish people. may your country enjoy prosperity and its people happiness. may the friendship between the chinese and turkish peoples grow and develop daily.

tung pi-wu,
vice-chairman of the
people's republic of china

peking, october 28, 1971

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Turkish National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to nihat erim, prime minister of the republic of turkey, warmly greeting the national day of the republic of turkey. the text of the message reads:

his excellency nihat erim,
prime minister of the republic of turkey,

ankara

on the occasion of the national day of the republic of turkey, i, on behalf of the chinese government and people, express warm congratulations to your excellency and the turkish government. may the friendly relations between our two countries develop continuously.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, october 28, 1971

CHINA AND UN

Statement of Government of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1971)

statement of the government of the people's republic of china

october 29, 1971

at its 26th session, the general assembly of the united nations adopted on october 25, 1971 by an overwhelming majority the resolution put forward by albania, algeria and 21 other countries demanding the restoration of all the lawful rights of china in the united nations and the immediate expulsion of the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations and all the organizations related to it. this represents the bankruptcy of the policy of depriving china of her legitimate rights in the united nations obdurately pursued by u.s. imperialism over the past 20 years and more and of the u.s. imperialist scheme to create "two chinas" in the united nations. this is a victory of chairman mao tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line in foreign affairs and a victory for the people of the whole world and all the countries upholding justice.

the governments of albania, algeria and the other sponsor countries have made outstanding contributions in this struggle. many friendly countries, especially the royal government of cambodia under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk, have over a long period of time made unremitting efforts for and played an important role in the restoration of the legitimate rights of our country in the united nations. the chinese government and people express their hearty thanks to the governments and people of all the friendly countries which uphold principle and justice.

the outcome of the voting at the present session of the u.n. general assembly reflects the general trend of the peoples of the world desiring friendship with the chinese people. at the same time, it indicates that the one or two superpowers are losing ground daily in engaging in truculent acts of imposing their own will on other countries and manipulating the united nations and international affairs. all countries, big or small, should be equal; the affairs of a country must be handled by its own people; the affairs of the world must be handled by all the countries of the world; the affairs of the united nations must be handled jointly by all its member states -- this is the irresistible trend of history in the world today. the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations is a manifestation of this trend.

however, not reconciled to their defeat, the u.s. and japanese reactionaries are continuing to spread the fallacy that "the status of taiwan remains to be determined" and are frenziedly pushing their scheme of creating "an independent taiwan" in a wild attempt to continue to create "one china, one taiwan" which is in effect tantamount to "two chinas". while instigating the representatives

of the chiang kai-shek clique to hang on in some specialized agencies of the united nations, they are even vainly attempting to let the chiang kai-shek clique worm its way back into the united nations under the name of a so-called "independent taiwan". this is a desperate struggle put up by them, and their scheme must never be allowed to succeed. the just resolution adopted by the u.n. general assembly must be speedily implemented in its entirety. all the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique must be expelled from the united nations organization and all its bodies and related agencies.

aggression and interference in other's internal affairs are incompatible with the u.n. charter. the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people have consistently opposed the imperialist policies of aggression and war and supported the oppressed nations and peoples in their just struggles to win national liberation, oppose foreign interference and become masters of their own destinies. the chinese people have suffered enough from imperialist oppression. china will never be a superpower bullying other countries. the government of the people's republic of china will soon send its representatives to take part in the work of the united nations. the people's republic of china will stand together with all the countries and peoples that love peace and justice and, together with them, struggle for the defence of the national independence and state sovereignty of various countries and the cause of safeguarding international peace and promoting human progress.

Chinese Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Cables U Thant, Saying Chinese Government Will Send Delegation in Near Future to Attend Current UN Session

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1971)

chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister of the people's republic of china, sent a telegram today to u thant, secretary-general of the united nations, informing him that the government of the people's republic of china will send a delegation in the near future to attend the 26th session of the general assembly of the united nations. the full text of the telegram reads:

u thant, secretary-general of the united nations,

united nations headquarters

new york

i have received your telegram of october 26 informing me that at its 26th session the general assembly of the united nations adopted, on the 25th of october the resolution restoring to the people's republic of china all its rights in the united nations and expelling forthwith the representatives of chiang kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the united nations and in all the organizations related to it.

i have also noted that you have notified all the bodies and related agencies of the united nations of this resolution adopted by the u.n. general assembly and believe that the above-mentioned resolution will be speedily implemented in its entirety.

i now inform you that the government of the people's republic of china will send a delegation in the near future to attend the 26th session of the general assembly of the united nations. the name list of the delegation will be sent to you later.

please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

chi peng-fei
acting minister of foreign affairs
of the people's republic of china
october 29, 1971

CHINA AND US

American Friendly Personage John S. Service and His Wife Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1971)

american friendly personage john s. service and his wife left here by train today to continue their visit to southern china after concluding a visit to peking, sian, yenan and other places. they will then leave for home.

they were seen off at the railway station by leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries hsi tao-chung and hu hung-fan.

American Friends Mr. and Mrs. Jack Shulman Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1971)

american friends jack shulman and his wife left here for home by air today via kwangchow after visiting peking and places in northeast and southern china.

seeing them off at the airport were leading members of chinese organizations concerned including tu wan-jung, chin feng and lin chen.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

President Kaunda and His Wife Visit Exhibition on China's Achievements in Economic Construction

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Oct. 26, 1971)

president kenneth kaunda of the republic of zambia and his wife visited the exhibition on china's achievements in economic construction here this morning.

they were accompanied by zambian foreign minister elijah mudenda, minister of trade and industry ackson soko and other officials.

chinese ambassador to zambia chin li-chen and head of the exhibition delegation li yung-ting accorded warm welcome to president kaunda and his wife and other zambian guests at the entrance of the exhibition hall and accompanied them on their inspection of the exhibition.

president kaunda expressed great delight at seeing a big photo of his meeting with chairman mao during his visit to china in 1967 and other photos illustrating the friendly intercourse between the governments and peoples of china and zambia.

president kaunda watched with keen interest models of the tachai brigade, the "red flag" canal in lin county of honan province, and of some other advanced units in the mass movement of "in agriculture, learn from tachai", as well as models of the taching oilfield and the yangtze bridge at nanking.

at the end of the visit, ambassador chin li-chen and delegation head li yung-ting, on behalf of the chinese exhibition delegation, presented president kaunda with two big oil paintings of the president by chinese artists. president kaunda accepted the gifts with great pleasure.

president and mrs. kaunda and other zambian officials had a cordial and friendly conversation with ambassador chin li-chen and head of the exhibition delegation li yung-ting in the lounge of the exhibition.

president kaunda made an impromptu speech in the lounge. he praised the great achievements won by the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao. referring to the adoption at the u.n. general assembly of the draft resolution put forward by albania, algeria and 21 other countries demanding the restoration to the people's republic of china of all her lawful rights in the united nations and the immediate expulsion of the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations and all its organs, he said: "we in zambia join you in rejoicing. we are proud of the victory."

president kaunda said, "zambia had never hidden her feelings about her stand on the issue of china's admission and recalled that since 1964 zambia and the chinese people had fought together against imperialism and colonialism. you can continue to count on us as sincere friends and we shall fight together wherever imperialism and colonialism shows its ugly head."

ambassador chin li-chen in his speech expressed warm welcome to the visit of president and mrs. kaunda and the zambian ministers. he said, "we are greatly honoured to be able to hold this exhibition on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of zambia's independence. we congratulate the zambian people on their great achievements made under the leadership of president kaunda in the seven years since independence."

president wrote in the visitors' book: "under the revolutionary leadership of chairman mao the great people of china have made tremendous development. we in zambia are very glad that we can count china with her great leader our friend. please continue. congratulations."

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

November 9, 1971 No. 5010

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* NATIONAL *
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CENTRALIZED LEADERSHIP

Party Committee of Fushun Mining Bureau Raises Consciousness of the Line and Strengthens Centralized Leadership

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 26, 1971)

(NCNA Shenyang, October 25) The leading members of the Party committee of Fushun Mining Bureau conscientiously read books by Marx and Lenin and also Chairman Mao's works and continuously raise their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines, thereby strengthening the solidarity and unity of the Party and effectively guaranteeing the Party's centralized leadership.

After its establishment, the Party committee of this bureau handed all important problems to its members for discussion and decision collectively. But Yuan Hui-min, secretary of the Party committee, discovered that once he said something in the discussion of a problem, some Party committee members would take his words for a conclusion and agree to whatever he said. This provoked Comrade Yuan Hui-min's deep thought. He thought to himself: "In discussing a problem, if the 'squad members' of the Party committee cannot consciously apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in analyzing different things and do not know why a thing is right and why another thing is wrong, it will still be impossible to really achieve centralized leadership of the Party."

To overcome this phenomenon, he led all comrades to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Cadres should be taught some knowledge of Marxism-Leninism; the more they know, the better it will be. That is to say, they should practice Marxism-Leninism and not revisionism." They were also led to study the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party, to relentlessly criticize the towering crimes of Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like them in destroying the Party's centralism and unity, so that they might understand that the Party's centralized leadership was Chairman Mao's leadership, the leadership of Mao Tse-tung's

thought and the leadership of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and that in discussing a problem, taking a decision and doing a thing, the Party committee must take Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as the guide in order to correctly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and practically strengthen the Party's centralized leadership.

With thinking raised to a higher level, the Party committee organized the "squad members" to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought conscientiously. Each time a meeting was called, the Party committee would inform each of its leading members beforehand of the problems to be discussed, so that they could read books and prepare proposals with reference to these problems. In this way, in discussing a problem and adopting a resolution, the Party committee could quickly achieve unanimity on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Meanwhile, each time they discussed a problem, the Party committee members could receive education in ideology and the political line and raise their level of understanding of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The Party committee once discussed a plan of eliminating duplication of the administrative structure of the revolutionary committee of this bureau. Some comrades held that duplication in the administrative structure had already been eliminated twice and if this elimination should be carried out again, the work of the revolutionary committee would be hindered. Others pointed out that so long as revolutionization was carried out well, it would be possible to eliminate duplication of the administrative structure and to retrench the staff to a further extent. They could not agree with each other at the time. Accordingly, the Party committee secretary led all comrades to study Chairman Mao's great directive of "better troops and simpler administration" while bearing in mind the problem they were discussing. Some leading comrades also went deep into various groups and offices of the revolutionary committee to extensively to solicit the opinions of the masses. Later, the Party committee again called a meeting to discuss this problem. The comrades very quickly unified their thinking. On the basis of the elimination made formerly, another reduction was made in the personnel of the revolutionary committee, thereby further consolidating the achievements made in the policy of "better troops and simpler administration."

"To be a good 'squad leader,' the secretary should study hard and investigate thoroughly." The No. 1 and No. 2 men of the Party committee of this bureau have come to realize that if the secretary and the deputy secretary do not have a high level of understanding of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, they will not be able to pool the correct opinions and lead the "squad members" very well in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. For this reason, they perseveringly impose high standards and stern demands on themselves and set examples in conscientious reading. If they want the "squad members" to study, they carry out study first and try to study in a better way. If they want the "squad members" to achieve something, they do it themselves first and try to do it with better results.

In June this year the Party committee discussed the question of employing an old cadre. At first, most of the committee members, knowing that he was formerly the No. 1 man of the old Party committee and had made serious mistakes, dared not air their views on the question of using this cadre. Only a few comrades held that although this old cadre had made serious mistakes, he had nevertheless raised his consciousness after being educated in ideology and the political line and he should be united with to do the work well. They suggested giving him a free hand.

In these circumstances, Yuan Hui-min, secretary of the Party committee, did not put the question to vote in a simple way but took the lead in studying Chairman Mao's proletarian policy toward cadres. He realized that the opinion of a minority of the commune members was correct and in correspondence with Chairman Mao's policy toward cadres. Accordingly, he talked at the meeting about his experience in study, expounded the significance of implementation of the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress," relentlessly criticized the reactionary ultra-"Left" trend of thought advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him. This taught all comrades an impressive lesson of the line. After further discussion, all comrades agreed to place this cadre in a leading position of a big factory and to bring his role into full play.

Because the leading members of the Party committee of this bureau read books conscientiously, the "squad members" have achieved unified thinking, unified policy-making, unified planning, unified command and unified action on the basis of the principles of Mao Tse-tung's thought and effectively strengthened the Party's centralized leadership. A new situation of brisk development has shown itself in revolution and production in the whole bureau. Last year, the whole bureau fulfilled the state plan of production of raw coal 94 days ahead of schedule. This year, the state plans of raw coal production and tunneling for the period from January to September have been fulfilled 13 days and 53 days respectively ahead of schedule.

* * *

NEW CADRES

Party Committee of Shanhaikuan Railroad Station, Hopei Province, Boldly Use New Cadres and Helps Them Grow Up Quickly

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 26, 1971)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Shihchiachuang) Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching on training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, the Party committee of Shanhaikuan Railroad Station in Hopei Province boldly uses the new cadres, seriously train them and help them grow up quickly in the three great revolutionary struggles.

Give the new cadres a free hand in doing their work and at the same time give them active help so that they can show their creativeness under the guidance of the Party's political line--this is an important method adopted by the Party committee of this railroad station in training new cadres.

A vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of this station was formerly an ordinary porter. When the Party committee was established, he was again elected a member of its standing committee. Usually he worked with surging revolutionary vigor but he was inexperienced in practical struggle. When the standing committee of the Party committee discussed division of work, some comrades suggested putting him in charge of personnel and security matters. But some other comrades feared that he could not handle this work competently, and they suggested putting an experienced, capable old cadre in charge of this work. In view of this problem, the secretary of the Party committee organized the "squad members" of the Party committee to seriously study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, making them understand that experience was accumulated in the course of practice and abilities grew in the course of struggle, that any old cadre had been a new cadre once, and that whether or not a new cadre was given a free hand was a major question concerning whether there were successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat or not. Eventually, the Party committee achieved unified thinking and its members unanimously agreed to put this new cadre in charge of this work.

Immediately after that, the Party committee members, especially the old cadres among them, gave him warm-hearted help in his work so that he continuously raised his consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Under the collective leadership of the Party committee and with the support of the revolutionary masses, this new cadre made deep-going investigation and study and seriously carried out Chairman Mao's proletarian policy while doing his work and correctly distinguished between and handled the two qualitatively different contradictions, thereby continuously making new achievements in the struggle against the enemy, in personnel and security matters, and in other work in this railroad station.

In the course of training new cadres, the Party committee of Shanhaikuan railroad station took it as a very important job to help the new cadres read books seriously, raise their level of understanding of Marxism,

Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and increase their consciousness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

One of the members of the Party committee was a woman cadre who was lately promoted to her present post. After being posted as a leading cadre of a workshop, she was bent on doing office work well. She attended office early in the morning and left late in the night and was busily engaged the whole day. But the work did not produce marked results. Later, with the help of the Party committee, she put serious reading and study in the first position and gradually raised her theoretical level. After being tempered in actual struggle, she also strengthened her concept of the class struggle and raised her consciousness of the line struggle. She got together with the masses of this workshop to launch a deep-going struggle of the proletarian ideology against the non-proletarian ideology. As a result, the masses aroused their revolutionary vigor in a bigger degree and this workshop ceased to be a backward unit but was ranked among the advanced.

The army representatives and the old cadres of this railroad station enthusiastically support the new cadres in their work. Whatever they do, they pay attention to influencing the new cadres with their exemplary deeds. They promptly encourage the new cadres when they have made some achievements in their work; they criticize and educate the new cadres in good time when they have shortcomings. In this way, the new cadres grow up more quickly.

For the purpose of realizing mechanization in loading and unloading of goods in the freight workshop, the 12 porters of this workshop suggested building a traveling crane self-reliantly. The newly-elected secretary of the Party branch of this workshop actively supported this proposal of the masses. But he did not exercise leadership meticulously and did not have a concrete method for doing the work. Upon discovering this, the army representative of the railroad station led him to make investigation and study and rouse the workers to make suggestions, devise methods and fight together to overcome the technical difficulties. When the parts of the traveling crane had been made, difficulties were met in assembly. The army representative again got together with him to rouse the masses to adopt the method of "ants gnawing at a bone" and put up his single-arm crane despite the lack of hoisting equipment. In the course of practical struggle, this new cadre learned from the army representative his good style of relying on the masses in doing anything.

* * *

CLASS STRUGGLE

Ceaselessly Attack the Class Enemy

- Some impressions gained after a study of "The Civil War in France"

by

Hsiang Hui (湘晖)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 18, 1971)

"The Civil War in France," written by the great teacher Marx, is a brilliant work of scientific communism. The revolutionary principles of the Paris Commune it expounds illuminates the way of proletarian revolution all over the world like a powerful beacon. The lesson of the historical experience of the Paris Commune which it sums up will always be an invaluable asset to the proletariat and the revolutionary people of the whole world.

The Paris Commune was the first proletarian regime in the history of mankind. In the fight to found and defend this proletarian political power, the heroes of the Paris Commune earned undying merit. Owing to the limitations of historical conditions, the Paris Commune after its seizure of power did not produce a true Marxist-Leninist party to lead it, it failed to see through the enemy's schemes and was too lenient to the enemy. As a result, the splendid fruit of victory was buried. As Marx predicted, "If they are defeated in the future, they will only have their own 'benevolence' to blame."

In studying "The Civil War in France" today in relation to the practical class struggle, we realize that it is of extremely great significance to the further consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship and the prosecution of the revolution to the end to criticize and repudiate thoroughly the humanism and theory of the dying out of class struggle of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, to understand deeply the protracted character of the class struggle under the proletarian dictatorship, to know the unchangeable class nature of the reactionaries, to see through the enemy's ever changing counter-revolutionary tricks, and to ceaselessly attack the class enemy.

It Is Essential To Know Deeply the Unchangeable Class Nature of the Enemy

Having gained political power, should the proletariat persevere in waging class struggle or advocate the theory of the dying out of class struggle? Should it resolutely "advance in the wake of victory and carry on the revolution to the end," or think that "with political power in hand, the revolution has reached the end of the road"? This is a crucial question that bears on the success or failure of the revolution.

In "The Civil War in France" Marx pointed out: "The then completely defenseless Versailles should have been attacked at once and the sinister scheme of Thiers and his 'parliament of landlords' thoroughly destroyed at a single stroke. But the Central Committee did not do so." As a result, the reactionaries were given a respite and able to gather together their routed forces for a comeback, inflicting defeat on the revolution.

The historical experience of the Paris Commune tells us that after the proletariat has seized political power, the class nature of the reactionaries will still drive them to attempt a comeback by various means and carry out counter-seizure of power. Marx pointed out: "When the old world saw the red flag, symbol of the republic of labor, fluttering above the town hall, it was hopping mad." Thiers, "the most perfect ideological representative" of the bourgeoisie, "had from beginning to end only an insatiable avidity with regard to wealth and hatred for the producers of this wealth." From the very first day of the uprising of the Paris Commune the enemy gathered together counter-revolutionary groups, created counter-revolutionary public opinion, organized counter-revolutionary riots, and conspired with Bismarck to carry out a bloody suppression of the Paris Commune, never for a moment stopping their activities of restoration.

Facts of the Paris Commune and the whole history of the international communist movement demonstrate that no reactionary would voluntarily retire from the stage of history, that class struggle will still exist after the proletariat has seized power and may be even more violent than ever sometimes, and that the proletariat must continue to press its attack on the enemy without stopping.

After the basic completion of our socialist transformation in respect of the system of ownership of means of production, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i desperately trumpeted the theory of the dying out of class struggle, saying preposterously that "the landlords have no more land," "rich peasants are no longer rich," "the capitalists no longer own any capital" and they had "the same interests" and took "the same stand" as the proletariat. That is to say, the landlords and the bourgeoisie have changed their reactionary nature, class struggle is no longer existent, and "classes have basically vanished." That is completely deceiving humbug!

It is true that the exploiting classes have been overthrown and are deprived of the economic means by which they used to exploit the proletariat and the working people. However, they are still here and have not yet given up hope. The large mass of facts disclosed during the great proletarian cultural revolution showed that "the landlords have no more land," but they buried their title deeds in the ground in the hope that one day the wheel would turn in their favor; "the rich peasants are no longer rich," but they had not abandoned their means of making money and always tried to undermine socialism; "the capitalists no longer own any capital," but never for a single moment did they stop dreaming about regaining the "paradise" they had lost.

Today the great proletarian cultural revolution has won a great victory. Some of our comrades think that "Those of the enemy who should be struggled against have been struggled against, and those who should be criticized have been criticized. The maggots of the winter months can no longer raise the millstone." They think that the struggle against the enemy is "about over" and that they may "take a rest and have a breather." This is a sign of inadequate understanding of the class nature of the enemy and of their being influenced by "the theory of dying out of class struggle" trumpeted by Liu Shao-ch'i's gang of political swindlers. It is a serious obstacle to the continuing revolution and the development in depth of the struggle against the enemy.

Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "We have already won great victory. However, the defeated class will still struggle. These people still exist and so does this class. So we cannot yet say we have won the final victory. This cannot be said even in the next several decades. We must not lose our vigilance."

The proletarian revolution is a revolution to thoroughly destroy all exploiting classes. It will not only overthrow all systems of exploitation, but also eradicate all ideologies that defend the systems of exploitation. It is necessary to carry out socialist revolution not only on the political and economic fronts, but also on the ideological and cultural fronts. We must not think that there will be peace and quiet since victory is won in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Facts show that by slackening our effort, we are giving the enemy a respite, and that as soon as the time is ripe, they will attack us furiously again. The experience acquired and lesson learned by the Paris Commune should be firmly remembered.

In "The Civil War in France," Marx also pointed out: "In their (the bourgeois) opposition to the proletariat, all national governments are in agreement!" The counter-revolutionary elements inside the country will always act in coordination with the international reactionaries. So long as imperialism and revisionism exist in this world, class struggle can never be "about over."

As we study "The Civil War in France" and Chairman Mao's series of teachings on the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we deeply realize that the victory of revolution and defeat of the enemy is a result of class struggle. To win victory ceaselessly, it is necessary to wage class struggle ceaselessly. Progress is possible only with struggle, and continuous progress is possible only with continuous struggle.

Learn To Know the Ever-Changing Tactics of the Class Enemy

In "The Civil War in France," Marx made a thorough exposure and sharp criticism of the enemy's counter-revolutionary dual tactics. Marx pointed out: "Seeing that it was hopeless to storm Paris, Thiers decided to change his tactics... He pretended to carry on peace negotiations with

Paris, so as to gain time for preparations for war against Paris." We realize that in order to be able to attack the enemy ceaselessly, we must not only know deeply the unchanging class nature of the enemy, but also be able to discover the ever-changing tactics of the class enemy.

After the land reform some of our comrades kept in mind and watched the landlords and local bullies who were struck down. The very mention of these scoundrels was enough to ignite their hatred for them. However, they had no knowledge of those class enemies who were not made to "wear a placard and a dunce's cap." After the movement to suppress counter-revolution, the "three-anti" and "five-anti" campaigns, and the anti-Rightist struggle, they began to have some knowledge about "the enemy without a gun." However, when the great cultural revolution began, they again sank into a state of "lack of understanding." It was only after a period of study and participation in struggle that they began to realize that the unrepentant power-holders who followed the capitalist road and who opposed the red flag by hoisting a red flag were the most dangerous enemies who had infiltrated the revolutionary ranks.

After the great victory won in the great proletarian cultural revolution, particularly after the 9th National Congress of the Party, the idea that "there is no longer any problem now since the overt enemies are overpowered and the hidden ones are dug out" again made its appearance. Why could the understanding of some of our comrades never catch up with the situation? One important reason is failure to discern the enemy's counter-revolutionary dual tactics and to truly master the law of class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat. So, we can see clearly the enemy with a gun but not so clearly the enemy without a gun; we can see clearly the enemy who holds a white flag but not so clearly the enemy who holds a "red flag"; we can recognize the bad men work under normal circumstances but not those who work under special circumstances. In this way we often find ourselves in a passive situation.

Under the condition of dictatorship of the proletariat, the seal of power and the gun are in the hands of the proletariat and it is not easy for the class enemy to attack us openly. They often pass their time by firing sugar-coated bullets at us, hatching secret plots, carrying out sinister schemes, manufacturing rumors,using sophistry, and staging surprise raids. The unchangeable reactionary nature of the class enemy determines their use of ever-changing counter-revolutionary tricks, which in turn are used so as to conceal their unchangeable reactionary nature. If we relax our vigilance against the enemy's counter-revolutionary dual tactics, we shall easily fall into the enemy's trap.

Chairman Mao says: "Counter-revolutionaries who appear in disguise give people a false image while concealing their true selves. However, since they must oppose revolution, they cannot conceal their true character altogether."

The class enemy may play tricks and change their tactics, but they cannot change their fundamental object, which today is the overthrow of the proletarian dictatorship and restoration of capitalism. So long as we bear firmly in mind the Party's basic line and never for a single moment lose sight of the class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we shall be able to lead all class enemies "by the nose" like cattle and dig out from their cover all false Marxist political swindlers and demons and monsters.

Thoroughly Criticize and Repudiate the Theory of Human Nature of the Landlords and the Bourgeoisie and the Theory of Dying Out of Class Struggle

In "The Civil War in France," Marx profoundly pointed out that in order to lead revolution to victory, the proletariat "must pass through a series of historical processes that will completely change both people and their environment." The great leader Chairman Mao also teaches us: "The struggle of the proletariat and revolutionary people to transform the world includes fulfillment of the following task: to transform the objective world as well as their own subjective world."

In studying "The Civil War in France" and Chairman Mao's teachings, we realize profoundly that only by arming ourselves with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, thoroughly criticizing and repudiating the theory of human nature of the landlords and the bourgeoisie and the theory of dying out of class struggle, and striving hard to remold our world outlook shall we be able to attack the class enemy ceaselessly and carry the revolution through to the end.

With astonishing historical initiative, the proletariat of Paris overthrew the rule of the bourgeoisie and established a dictatorship of the proletariat. But why did the Commune stop half way without leading the revolution to victory? Apart from other subjective as well as objective reasons, one key problem was the fact that the Blanquists and Proudhonists, who held dominant positions in the Commune, had not shaken off the bourgeois idea of "universal love" or correctly understood and dealt with the class struggle following the seizure of power by the proletariat. They vehemently advocated spiritual "reform" of the enemy instead of taking offensive action against Versailles and destruction of the enemy.

For a long time renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and other false Marxist political swindlers of his kind, inheriting the stock-in-trade of the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature, energetically peddled such black goods as forgiveness," "benevolence," "magnanimity," and "imagining oneself in another's place," in a vain attempt to drug the people, protect the enemy, and restore capitalism.

While the struggle against the enemy is developing in depth at present, such views have appeared in some places: "People of the same family and clan are bound together in kinship; they are like an ankle which, though broken, is still held together by tendons." "One more friend means one more

way, one enemy less means one barrier less." "Once inside a factory, we are in the same family," etc. This is the pernicious influence of the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature trumpeted by political swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's kind. For some time some of our comrades were also consciously or unconsciously under this pernicious influence. In the struggle against the enemy they were kind-hearted and hesitant, daring not to storm the enemy's positions.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In class struggle some classes win and some classes vanish. That is history. It is the history of civilization of the past several thousand years. Interpretation of history from this viewpoint is called historical materialism, and on the opposite side of this viewpoint is historical idealism."

Should we uphold the Marxist class doctrine or indulge in the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature and the theory of dying out of class struggle? This reflects two basically opposite world outlooks of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. In a class society class struggle is inevitable. It can only be led with the tide to win victory. In a class society everyone lives in a particular class status. One's loves and hates reflect a clearly defined class stand and incorporate a profound class content. If we distinguish right and wrong, friend and foe by the criteria of "family relations," "friendship," and "human kindness," we shall inevitably lose our revolutionary stand, confuse right with wrong, and even slide to the side of the enemy.

The ideological and theoretical basis of all opportunist lines is the theory of human nature of the landlords and the bourgeoisie and the theory of dying out of class struggle. One important reason why some of our comrades have been unable to discern positively and resist the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the political swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's kind at one time is because some of the influence of the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature and the theory of dying out of class struggle still remain in their minds. Only by firmly upholding the Marxist class doctrine, thoroughly eradicating the pernicious influence of the theory of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie and the theory of dying out of class struggle, and solidly establishing the world outlook of the proletariat will it be possible to firmly adhere to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, ceaselessly attack the class enemy, further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and carry the Chinese revolution and world revolution through to the end.

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TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Develop "Three-in-One" Scientific Experiments

- An investigation report on ten factories in Lüta municipality

by

Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 25, 1971)

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "Class struggle, struggle for production, and scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements for building a mighty socialist country."

Following Chairman Mao's great teaching and actively mobilizing the masses to develop scientific experiment activities, the Party committees and revolutionary committees of Dairen Industrial and Mining Vehicle Works, Dairen Steel Mill, Dairen Diesel Engine Works, Dairen Paint Works, Dairen Electric Ceramic Works, Dairen Electric Motor Works, Dairen Refrigeration Equipment Works, Dairen Acid-Resistant Pump Works, Dairen Chemical Works, and Dairen Printing and Dyeing Plant, etc., of Lüta municipality energetically grasp class struggle and the struggle for production.

During the past few years these industrial institutions led the broad masses of workers to repudiate energetically renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of science and technology with Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon and push a mass movement of technical innovation and scientific research into continuous, penetrating development. In the period from last year to September this year alone these ten units carried out more than 7,000 items of technical innovation and scientific research and manufactured more than 800 kinds of equipment by themselves. This has greatly elevated the standard of production, brought about great changes in the enterprises, and made definite contributions to the endeavor of overtaking and surpassing advanced standards at home and abroad.

The experience of these ten units demonstrated that to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and to build socialism we must seriously study Chairman Mao's works, penetratingly develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and do a conscientious job of grasping the mass movement of scientific experiments well. In the meantime, this is also an important task in the penetrating development of the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing in industrial production.

Scaling the Ideological Summit and Carrying Out Technical Innovations

After mass activities of scientific experimentation were developed and certain achievements attained, many factories were faced with the problem

of how to develop penetratingly and persistently mass activities of technical innovation and scientific research.

To eliminate in a big way the idea of "going slowly will also do," to carry out innovations ceaselessly and push production into continuous development:

After its formation, the revolutionary committee of the Dairen Diesel Engine Works raised aloft the banner of the "Charter of Anshan Steel Corporation" and used Tach'ing as an example for mobilizing the masses to carry out revolution in product design and technical innovation in a big way. They have scored great achievements in this movement. In the past year alone, they successfully trial-manufactured three different types of a new diesel engine and carried out 579 items of technical innovation, thus increasing the output of diesel engines by 20 percent as compared with 1969.

Under such circumstances some people once thought that since the key problems in production had been grasped in their hands and production had been increased, innovations might now go at a slower pace. In view of this erroneous idea, the Party committee organized the workers to study seriously Chairman Mao's great teaching, "In the realm of struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind always develops incessantly and nature also always develops incessantly. They will never stop at a certain level," and developed a movement of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation.

The workers said: "Although we have scored some achievements, we are still far short of what the Party and people expect of us. With the situation developing and revolution advancing forward, we may not be able to catch up even when we run; so how can we go slowly?"

They pointed out: The idea of "going slowly will also do" looks at problems from a one-sided and static viewpoint. In this way we see only achievements without seeing shortcomings and look only backward without looking forward. This is an indication of arrogance, self-complacency, being satisfied with the status quo and of the fact that idealist and metaphysical ideas spread by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i have not been eliminated thoroughly. When such ideas exist, production will become stagnant and the enterprises will be prevented from advancing forward.

To elevate everybody's understanding further, the Party committee mobilized the workers to find their shortcomings in three respects:

First, regarding production, although the increase of diesel engine output was very great, production is still far from being able to satisfy the needs of state construction and agricultural mechanization. According to state requirements, output in the factory during the Fourth Five-Year Plan has to be doubled.

Second, regarding the situation inside the factory, although the old key problems in production have been grasped, new key problems in production continue to emerge. We must continue to make breakthroughs before we can achieve new balances.

Third, regarding products, although revolution in the design of diesel engines has brought about such improvements as compactness of size, high horsepower, low fuel consumption, etc., there are still problems with regard to the quality of the parts.

Through looking for shortcomings everybody realized that going slowly would not do and that we must carry out further activities in scientific experimentation before we could meet the needs that accompanied the development of the situation. After understanding was elevated, workers of this factory stirred up an upsurge in technical innovation and scientific research with even greater enthusiasm.

Last year, the boring machine of the machine shop was the weak link in production. But the workers made a native boring machine and doubled the efficiency and scored a breakthrough. As production developed, the drilling machine in turn became the weak link in production this year. So old worker Yu P'ei-lan and technician Yü Chiang and others studied Chairman Mao's philosophical works, vigorously broke the view that production could not advance further and fought day and night to turn out a 4-axle multi-hole drilling machine of high quality. This raised the efficiency of drilling and achieved another new breakthrough.

During the first six months this year, the factory again carried out more than 180 technical innovations, of which 18 were important ones. During the first half of this year, output in this factory was increased by 20 percent as compared with that of the same period last year. After four modifications of the three new diesel engines, technical economic targets became even more advanced.

To eliminate in a big way the idea of "innovation has reached the limit," persist in carrying out innovations in depth and incessantly raising the standard of innovation:

The Dairen Electric Ceramics Works is an old enterprise with a history of more than 50 years. The technical conditions in this factory were backward and production was basically by manual labor. After its formation, the revolutionary committee mobilized the masses to carry out technical innovation and scientific research. This brought about basic mechanization.

At this time some of the people thought that we had been carrying out innovations every year and had made quite a lot of improvement, so now it would not be possible to get much more out of innovations. Was it true that "innovation has reached the limit" and that it was impossible to get much more out of it? The Party committee organized everybody to study seriously Chairman Mao's teaching, "Changes in the objective realistic world will never come to an end, nor will man's understanding of the truth in the course of practice ever come to an end." In the meantime, the comrades also conducted analyses on the innovation of the method of testing the grounding of high-tension sparks of electric ceramics to elevate everybody's understanding. At first, testing of grounding of high-tension sparks of electric ceramics

was conducted on a fixed testing table. Strenuous physical labor was required and the efficiency was low. Later, Liu Ta-lai, deputy secretary of the Party branch at the Assembly Testing Workshop, worked with testing workers to conduct tests on a moving testing table. This reduced physical labor and raised the efficiency by 30 percent.

At this time, some people were satisfied. But the workers thought there were still potentials which could be unearthed. After further research, they again created a method which used conveyor belts for testing and further reduced physical work and raised efficiency. Under such circumstances, some people again said that this ought to be enough and there could be no further improvement. But Liu Ta-lai and the workers were not yet satisfied. They developed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and daring to act and changed needle-type electric ceramic high-tension testing into testing on the spot in a dry chamber. This reduced physical labor for the workers even further and raised the efficiency by as many as 40 times.

After an analysis, everybody realized that changes in the objective world would never come to an end, nor would man's effort to understand and remold the objective world and that the idea of "innovation has reached the limit" was metaphysical. With understanding elevated, everybody's vision was also broadened. As a result, a situation of "old innovations continue to develop, new innovations emerge in great numbers, small innovations are linked together and single machines are gradually joined together into lines" quickly appeared throughout the factory. During the first half of this year more than 50 items of technical innovation were carried out in this factory, which raised the standards of mechanization one step further.

Practice made the broad masses of workers in these factories realize profoundly: Scientific experimentation is not only a technical revolution, more important, it is also an ideological revolution. We must scale the ideological summit without stopping before we can achieve more in carrying out technical innovations.

Paying Attention to the Present As Well As the Future

Practice in these ten factories in Lüta municipality demonstrates that to lead mass activities of scientific experimentation to develop in depth we must pay attention to handling the relation between the present and the future correctly and combine the solution of present key problems in production with long-term aims such as realization of technical reforms in enterprises, fulfillment of plans of future development for the factories and catching up with and surpassing advanced standards at home and abroad.

At the beginning of mass activities of technical innovation and scientific research, some of the cadres in Dairen Steel Mill paid attention only to the workers' efforts to carry out technical innovations in connection with key problems in production without paying attention to mobilizing them to engage in technical innovation and scientific research in connection with long-term aims such as technical reforms in enterprises, plans of future

development for the factories and catching up with and surpassing advanced standards at home and abroad. As a result, on the surface there seemed to be many items of technical innovation in the factories but they failed to change the technical conditions in production much in the enterprises.

The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of this unit realized that this situation demonstrated that the remnant poison of "crawling at a snail's pace" and "philosophy of servility to things foreign" had still not been thoroughly eliminated from some of the cadres and that they still lacked great ambitions and far-sighted aims. Accordingly, they organized the broad masses of cadres to study seriously Chairman Mao's teaching, "People in our country should have a far-sighted plan to strive to change the conditions of economic, scientific and cultural backwardness of our country within several decades and attain advanced world standards quickly." They repudiated the "doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace" and the "philosophy of servility to things foreign," and made everybody realize that in the development of mass activities of technical innovation and scientific research we must persevere in the principle of combining what was near with what was far away and paying attention to the present as well as the future.

To pay attention to the present means to carry out technical innovation and scientific research with a view to present key problems in production so as to guarantee the fulfillment of production tasks. Paying attention to the future means changing the conditions of enterprises and elevating the level of production technique in factories gradually through technical innovation and scientific research.

If we pay attention only to the future without grasping the present, it will result in divorcing technical innovation and scientific research activities from reality and the masses and make them unfavorable to the fulfillment of present production tasks. But if we grasp only the present without paying attention to the future, we shall also lose the over-all viewpoint and the lofty aim and thus fail to score greater results. The only way to solve present problems relating to key problems in production as well as raise the level of production technique in factories quickly, change the conditions in enterprises and achieve results in the endeavor to catch up and surpass advanced standards at home and abroad is to combine attention to the present with that of the future.

After understanding was elevated, they promptly corrected the deviation of grasping only the present without paying attention to the future and put technical innovation and scientific research activities back on the track of paying attention to the present as well as the future and combining short-term with long-term interests. The following is their way of achieving this:

Pointing out the direction clearly and leading the masses in moving forward:

During its mobilization of the masses to develop technical innovation and scientific research activities, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Dairen Steel Mill made the elimination of strenuous physical labor, renovation of old equipment, creation and popularization of new techniques and multi-purpose utilization, etc., regular priority tasks and main directions of attack in addition to demanding that everybody emphasize the solution of present key problems in production. In this way mass activities of technical innovation and scientific research were combined with the great aims of realizing reforms in enterprises, fulfilling plans of future development for the factories and catching up with and surpassing advanced standards at home and abroad. In the meantime, each item of innovation by the masses was a step nearer these long-term aims.

In Dairen Steel Mill, loading, unloading and transportation work was mainly done physically and this was a weak link in production and a priority item for technical reform. The Party committee called upon the workers to make the changing of the mode of loading, unloading and transportation the principal direction of attack in technical innovation and scientific research activities. Thus the broad masses of workers began positive action. First of all they manufactured seven large overhead cranes, modified 21 dump trucks and installed three universal overhead cranes. Rivers are made up of drops of water. When the innovations of the masses were added up, they greatly changed the backward conditions of loading, unloading and transportation. At present loading, unloading and transportation work in this mill is basically mechanized. During the past two years, the volume of transportation in the mill was increased by one-third, but the number of loading, unloading and transportation workers was reduced from 200-odd people to about 20.

Setting up priority items and concentrating efforts to fight battles of annihilation:

In addition to pointing out to the masses the direction of technical innovation, Dairen Steel Mill also mobilized the masses every year to close ranks, discuss, formulate and carry out large numbers of important items of technical innovation and scientific research according to the needs of enterprise reform and development of production, and endeavors in catching up with and surpassing advanced standards at home and abroad.

During the first half of last year, this mill mobilized the masses to manufacture an oxygen generator themselves so as to solve the problem of oxygen supply in steel refining. Thus the broad masses of workers conducted technical innovation and scientific research activities in a big way in connection with the manufacture, installation and trial operation of the oxygen generator. Together with the technical personnel, old worker Lin Kuo-p'ing struggled continuously for several days and nights without any complaints to accomplish the task of casting a large cylinder with a diameter of 700-odd millimeters. They said: Practice produces truth and revolution steels people. After more than ten trials, they finally grasped the law of casting and successfully completed the large cylinder. With the joint efforts of everybody, an oxygen generator was made quickly.

Since last year this mill relied upon the broad masses and their wisdom and efforts to complete over ten important items of technical innovation and scientific research in the generation of electricity from residual heat, in the manufacture of an electric furnace weighing over 10 tons, a large transformer, a medium-sized oxygen generator, and a project for seamless steel tube manufacture. This brought about great changes throughout the mill.

Internal and External Three-in-One Combination and Development of Science and Technology

In these ten factories "three-in-one" technical and scientific teams consisting of workers, cadres and technicians were set up extensively. Their work was well grasped and has brought about good results. The cadres and masses said unanimously: "We benefit from three-in-one combination, therefore we have become more and more interested in this system." In the meantime, another kind of three-in-one combination in other factories, namely, three-in-one combination of factories, scientific research departments and consumer units which make use of the products is being developed gradually.

Last year, Dairen Acid-Resistant Pump Works and the Lüta Municipal Synthetic Fiber Research Institute were jointly assigned the task of scientific research on the use of a new type of material to replace a precious rare metal in the manufacture of a kind of oxidation tower which was the key equipment for extracting dacron from petroleum by-products. In the past, a precious rare metal was generally used to make this kind of tower both at home and abroad. But this failed to satisfy the flying development of our chemical fiber industry.

Before the cultural revolution Lüta Municipal Synthetic Fiber Research Institute thought at one time of using this new material to replace the precious rare metal in the manufacture of oxidation towers. But they failed because they only conducted analyses inside laboratories without conducting joint research and experiment together with production units and consumer units. This time they learned lessons of the past and accomplished this task by working together with a consumer unit, the Dairen Potassium Chloride Works, with the help of Lüta Municipal Technical Innovation Cooperation Team.

When the experiment failed at the beginning, some people said: "This is purely a joke. If this works, other people would have done it long ago!" But under the leadership of the Party committee, old workers Na Chung-ling and Liu Chung-shan and technician Kao Wen-hua of Dairen Acid-Resistant Pump Works who took part in the trial-manufacture, used Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm their heads, energetically repudiated the "philosophy of servility to things foreign" and the "doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace" and resolutely checked this evil wind. They said heroically: We shall have what foreign countries do not have. We shall succeed in what foreign countries did not succeed. We must not follow the old road of crawling; instead, we must follow the new road of greater, faster, better and more economical results.

To make the trial-manufacture a success, they worked hard and skillfully, incessantly summed up experience and lessons learned from failures and overcame difficulties one by one. Technician Liu Chih-ch'eng of Lüta Municipal Synthetic Fiber Research Institute spent all of the past few months in conducting research and designing, as well as performed manual labor together with the workers. In this way he played a definite role in remolding the objective world as well as remolded his own subjective world and was praised by the workers.

Workers and technicians of Dairen Potassium Chloride Works regularly improved the design and manufacture of the oxidation tower according to the views presented by consumer units. In this way, by pooling their wisdom and efforts together and overcoming numerous difficulties, they finally successfully accomplished this difficult task of scientific research and made new contributions to the development of the chemical fiber industry of our country.

When this task was summed up, the workers said with deep understanding: "When three hearts are united into one, we can turn dirt into gold." The broad masses of technicians also said: "When three hearts are united into one, we have greater power, greater wisdom and faster results." Engels once pointed out: "From the very beginning, the creation and development of science was determined by production." Combination of factories, scientific research departments and consumer units, which also means combination of scientific research with production, combination of theory with practice, combination of intellectual elements with workers, combination of designers and manufacturers with consumers, benefits the consolidation and strengthening of the political leadership over science and technology by the proletariat, benefits the training and cultivation of the proletarian scientific and technical army, benefits the mutual promotion between scientific experimentation and the practice of production, and is an important road to the development of science and technology with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Then how can we do a good job in combining the factories, scientific departments and consumer units?

1. By overcoming various erroneous ideas incessantly in the course of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation:

The two principal obstacles encountered during the three-in-one combination of Dairen Acid-Presistant Pump Works, etc., are: First, the bourgeois idea of fame and profit--"If we work alone we can achieve fame when we succeed; but if we work together who is to claim the credit?" Second, the idea of minding the business of one's own unit--"Designers do not care about the manufacturers and manufacturers do not care about the consumers." These are indications of the fact that the remnant poison of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line has not been eliminated thoroughly. In the course of trial-manufacture, they seriously studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, incessantly repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's

counter-revolutionary revisionist line of science, technology and enterprise operation, united their hearts and efforts and truly developed the power of three-in-one combination.

2. By fully developing democracy in technology:

In manufacturing plants there are many old workers with rich practical experience. In scientific research departments, technical and theoretical standard is high and scientific and technical information abundant. In consumer units they knew best about the performance, quality and application of the products. If we fully develop democracy in technology, we shall be able to concentrate wisdom from various sides and solve problems quickly.

3. By strengthening leadership and doing a good job of organizing implementation:

In the battle of trial-manufacture of the oxidation tower, Dairen Acid-Resistant Pump Works, Lüta Municipal Synthetic Fiber Research Institute and Dairen Potassium Chloride Works sent powerful backbone cadres to form a three-in-one team. In the course of design and trial-manufacture, members of this team jointly drafted the designs and conducted trials under the leadership of the Party organization of Dairen Acid-Resistant Pump Works. After the oxidation tower was completed they again jointly effected the installation and trial operation under the leadership of the Party organization of Dairen Potassium Chloride Works. Practice demonstrated: Organizing implementation well is an important guarantee for doing a good job in three-in-one combination.

Creating and Innovating Heroically As Well As Popularizing and Elevating Energetically

Experience acquired by these ten units demonstrates that in the course of penetratingly developing mass activities of technical innovation and scientific research the attitude we adopt toward the results of scientific experiments conducted by the masses is a very important question. The only way to develop the role played by the results of scientific experiments and penetratingly develop mass activities of technical innovation and scientific research incessantly is to grasp creation as well as innovation with one hand and application as well as popularization with the other.

In the past, some of the cadres of Dairen Industrial and Mining Vehicle Works once considered creations and innovations by the masses only as make-shift measures for overcoming existing difficulties in production. They became elated and extolled the masses when they succeeded in an item of innovation or solved a problem; but they soon forget all about it. Later an incident in No. 2 Metal Workshop made them realize that this way of thinking was one-sided: The efficiency of bolt processing in No. 2 Metal Workshop was very low in the past. Technician Chao Wei who worked in this workshop successfully created a new technique of bolt processing together with the workers, which more than doubled the efficiency. Realizing that this innovation was worthy of popularizing, the three-in-one team of this workshop summed up this experience and made a special tool for this process to be

popularized throughout the works. Upon learning this experience, workers of No. 1 Metal Workshop applied this technique to the processing of not only small bolts but also large ones, thereby increasing production efficiency by more than five times.

Enlightened by this incident, cadres in this works realized that summing up and popularizing the achievements and advanced experiences of technical innovations created by the masses is an important measure in the penetrating development of the movement of increasing production and practicing economy and building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results. This makes it possible to exploit the manpower, material power and potentials of the enterprises and make achievements in increasing production and practicing economy in a short period of time with less outlay.

Before the cultural revolution renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i spread the "theory of the masses being backward," pushed forward the "expert line," neglected the creations of the masses and failed to popularize them. This hampered the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses and affected the development of socialist construction. We must never let this situation continue to exist.

After understanding was elevated, leading comrades of the works personally went deep into the workshops to mobilize the masses to repudiate energetically Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "experts ruling the factories" etc., and endeavored to look at the question of whether to popularize the results of the innovations of the masses by elevating it to the height of the struggle between the two lines. This quickly stirred up an upsurge throughout the works in a mass movement of summing up experiences in innovation and popularizing new results of innovations. All 2,500-odd items of technical innovations and scientific research projects carried out throughout the works since last year have been applied to production. All items among them worthy of popularization were popularized. This greatly helped to increase the productivity of the entire works.

These factories also encountered the following problem in their penetrating development of mass activities of scientific experimentation: Production efficiency was often doubled after the successful completion of an item of technical innovation or scientific research; but since the workers knew only how to apply the innovations without knowing how they worked, elevation, popularization and application of such innovations in a bigger way were often affected. In view of this problem, they studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Perception can only solve problems of phenomena. It is through theory that problems of essence are solved" and "The perceptual stage of knowledge has to be developed into a rational stage," and we realize that to develop mass activities in technical innovation and scientific research, we must strengthen the summing up of experience and the study of theory, concentrate the fragmentary experience scattered among the masses, systematize it and raise it to theory. This is the only way to elevate and popularize it, make inferences from it, enable it to vitalize the ideas of the masses in connection with innovation and make the road of innovation broader and broader.

During the process of trial-manufacture of the first finned medium pressure residual heat boiler in Dairen Chemical Works, Communist Party member and old worker Wang Yung-hsin repudiated the "philosophy of servility to things foreign" and the "doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace" energetically together with everybody, developed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and daring to act, and created a new technique of processing finned pipes by welding, thereby shattering the conclusion of bourgeois technical "authorities" that "finned pipes cannot be welded" and eliminated the automatic ash blowing equipment because no ash accumulated in the boiler.

However, at the beginning no one knew the scientific explanation why this new technique could prevent the welded finned pipes from being deformed or why no ash accumulated in the boiler. This ignorance affected the further popularization and elevation of this technique. In view of this, this works organized a "three-in-one" scientific research team consisting of workers, cadres and technicians to develop positive mass activities of analysis, study and summing up. After repeated discussion and study, the broad masses of workers and technicians finally discovered the theoretical basis of this innovation from such scientific principles as "material stress" and "aerodynamic direction" etc., and prepared some simple and popular technical literature on this subject. This not only helped to further the technical standards of the masses of workers but also facilitated the application of this new technique by all fraternal units throughout the country.

* * *

WHEAT CROP

East China Production Brigade Achieves Good Harvest of Fine Albanian Wheat Strains

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 30, 1971)

the meijung production brigade of the tungchun people's commune on the bank of the fuchun chiang river in east china has, over the past four years, reaped good harvests of fine wheat strains from albania which symbolize the close militant friendship between the parties and peoples of china and albania. wheat acreage has been expanded from two hectares in 1967 to more than 14 hectares, and per hectare yield has risen from little over two tons to more than three tons, the highest being 3.9 tons.

comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, visited the brigade on may 8, 1966, in the wheat harvest time. he inspected the fields and told the brigade's poor and lower-middle peasants about the fine strains in albania. after comrade shehu returned home, albanian comrades-in-arms, with profound feelings of friendship for the chinese people, sent the brigade some fine strains of seed all the way from the shore of the adriatic. these included the "al no. 1" and "al no. 4" fine seeds. the chinese people's great leader chairman mao points out: "china and albania are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers but our hearts are closely linked." the wheat manifests the fraternal militant friendship of the albanian party of labour, the albanian government and people for the chinese communist party, the chinese government and people. the poor and lower-middle peasants of the brigade named the albanian wheat the "china-albania friendship wheat" and pledged to grow it well.

the wheat was sown in the autumn of 1966 and carefully managed. the crop was growing well when the brigade was hit by the worst drought of the century. the poor and lower-middle peasants, armed with mao tsetung thought, displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor fatigue and watered the crop day and night. their efforts resulted in a good harvest.

insect pests hit the locality this year shortly after the "china-albania friendship wheat" was earing. the brigade immediately organized a team of poor and lower-middle peasants who worked day and night to eliminate the pest and they achieved a bumper stand of "friendship wheat". a flood came at harvest time and the wheat was in danger of inundation. the brigade party branch issued an emergency mobilization call and the commune members worked in heavy rain to fight the flood and did a shock job of harvesting. they also took other measures to keep the sheaves of wheat dry and finally got a good harvest.

the good news of successive years of good harvests of "friendship wheat" spread to all parts of the country. with feelings of fraternal, militant friendship for the albanian people and eager to learn from them,

many provinces and municipalities sent representatives or wrote to the meijung brigade asking for seeds of "friendship wheat". the good seeds, a symbol of the militant china-albania friendship, will soon take root, flower and bear in all parts of china.

PEST CONTROL

North China Hsien Girl Finds Way To Control Pea Leaf Disease

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Oct. 30, 1971)

liu chien-ying, a young woman in charge of pest control at an experimental farm of a people's commune in north china's hopei province, has found a new way to control pea leaf miners to ensure high yield. she achieved this by studying chairman mao's philosophic thinking and working hard. the 19-year-old girl sums up her experience in these words: "the way to do something is found not by genius or authority, but through practice."

the pea leaf miner looks like a fly and is no bigger than a mosquito. this is a common pea disease that the poor and lower-middle peasants have been seeking a way to control. the leadership of the farm assigned liu chien-ying and some others to the job in 1970.

they started their research work from studying the life cycle of the leaf miner in line with chairman mao's teaching: "if you want knowledge, you must take part in the practice of changing reality". they were confident that practice would make them master the law of its growth and find a way to control it. therefore, they carefully observed the pea fields from morning till night. but they got no results at first. some people made carping criticism at the girl's efforts. liu chien-ying was very worried. a leading member of the commune came and encouraged her to overcome the difficulties arising in her research work for the interests of the people. together they studied chairman mao's works "serve the people". drawing confidence and strength from mao tsetung thought, the girl was determined to overcome difficulties and carry on.

taking chang szu-teh and other heroes as examples she feared neither hardship nor fatigue in continuing her observations for ten days when the flowers of the garden peas were in full bloom and during irrigation. at one night she found out how the leaf miners bred. the female stayed on the edge of the leaf with its tail penetrates the tissue of the leaf where it laid eggs. then she and the others concentrated their observations there to follow the life cycle of the leaf miner.

they started to try to control it with d.d.t. since that could kill boll weevils and soil insect which are dozens of times larger than the leaf miner. they used a dense concentration of d.d.t. but the results were not good. they turned to chairman mao's "on contradiction",

in which this passage appears: "what is especially important and necessary, constituting as it does the foundation of our knowledge of a thing, is to observe what is particular to this form of motion of matter, namely, to observe the qualitative difference between this form of motion and other forms." in line with this liu chien-ying and the others tried to find the special nature of the leaf miner. after careful observation, they observed that the larva of the insect stays in the tissue of the leaf and eats it bit by bit, destroying the absorption of light. as d.d.t. does not permeate the leaf it cannot elimate the pest effectively. the group then experimented with the use of five insecticides in accordance with different growing stages of the pest. they finally found two effective insecticides.

later they discovered that april is the optimum time to control the leaf miner. their knowledge did not stop there. in may of this year, some production teams tried to control the second generation of pests in this way, but they failed. there had been a change from the first to the second generation. they carried out scientific observations in the fields which showed that the second generation laid its eggs on the edge of the back of the leaf. this was due to changes in the weather and other external conditions. so they adopted different methods and the efficiency was above 90 per cent.

in the course of studying the leaf miner's life cycle and how to control them, liu chien-ying tempered herself to fear neither hardship nor death. one rainy evening last april she went to the fields to observe the leaf miners in bad weather. the weather and the damp soil made her arthritis act up. in spite of the pain, she continued. she made observations on rainy days many times, in the morning, at noon, in the evening and in the midst of rain and after it. she made further progress in understanding the leaf miner.

after repeated efforts liu chien-ying and the group found ways to control leaf miners. these are popularized also in other areas of hopei and other provinces. practice proves the results satisfactory.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AA TABLE TENNIS

Chinese Table Tennis Players Hold Get-Togethers with Afro-Asian Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1971)

the chinese table tennis delegation held get-togethers on the 28th and 29th with more than 300 men and women players of over 20 afro-asian table tennis delegations who had come here to attend the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament. at the get-togethers held in the hotels where the afro-asian friends are lodging, they sang vigorously and joyously hailing the unity and friendship among the people of the afro-asian countries.

the get-togethers were alive with warm expressions of friendship. both old friends and new acquaintances chatted cordially, talked about their friendship with feelings and conveyed to each other the good wishes of the people of their countries.

the chinese table-tennis players extended a warm welcome to the afro-asian friends who had come from afar. deputy head of the chinese table tennis delegation chuang tse-tung said with joy: "friends from the afro-asian table-tennis circles have brought us not only their exquisite playing skill, but the profound friendship of the afro-asian people for the chinese people. we will use this opportunity to learn from the afro-asian people."

at the get-togethers, table-tennis players from various countries presented songs and dances with national flavour of their respective countries, warmly hailing the valuable friendship of mutual support and solidarity among the afro-asian people.

filled with revolutionary pride, table tennis players of korea, viet nam, cambodia and the laotian patriotic front sang revolutionary songs which won warm applause from friends of various countries. korean players performed a national dance celebrating good harvest. many friends from other afro-asian countries joyously joined them in the dance.

players from egypt, libya and morocco sang songs in arabic popular among the people of their countries including "my motherland", "sing, little doves" and "freedom of the people". these songs convey the feelings of the arab people who love their motherland, freedom and liberation. they deeply moved the audience.

overflowing with enthusiasm, friends from guinea and the people's republic of the congo sang "elephant -- our symbol" and "song of unity and friendship among afro-asian peoples". friends from nigeria and togo sang folk songs in their own national languages. they were all warmly applauded.

chinese players sang chinese songs and extracts from modern revolutionary peking operas for their afro-asian friends.

wang meng, chairman, and yu pu-hsueh, vice-chairman, of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. organizing committee, warmly chatted with the heads, deputy heads and players of the table tennis delegations from various countries in the merry get-togethers.

during intervals of joint practice in the past few days, the table tennis delegations from various countries and regions in asia and africa visited factories, people's communes and schools in peking. they also went to the palace museum and the great wall. wherever they went they were warmly welcomed by the people.

ITTF First Vice President Kojo Goto and Three Table Tennis Delegations from Afro-Asian Countries Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1971)

koji goto, first vice-president of the international table tennis federation, and the table tennis delegations from japan, mauritius and tunisia arrived here by air this evening to attend the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

head of the japanese table tennis delegation is koji goto, and deputy head eitaro takehara. head of the tunisian table tennis delegation is louertani slaheddine.

nara shamsher rana, head of the table tennis delegation from nepal, arrived here by the same plane.

present at the airport to welcome them were wu hsiao-ta, vice-chairman, and sung chung, secretary general, of the organizing committee of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t., and leading members of chinese organizations concerned wang hsiao-yun, liang cho-hui, wang fu-yung, lu ting and chao chih-ching, as well as chinese table tennis coaches and players including hsu yin-sheng, lin hui-ching and liang li-chen.

also present were c.h.l. yipton, head, and j.o. lefebure, deputy head, of the table tennis delegation from mauritius, and n. singh, secretary of the table tennis delegation from nepal, who had arrived in peking earlier. niranjan bhattarai, first secretary of the nepalese embassy in peking, was also present.

in the waiting room of the airport, the hosts and guests entered into amiable chats. vice-chairman wu hsiao-ta extended a warm welcome to the friends from various countries. he expressed the conviction that with the joint efforts of all the participants, the friendship invitational tournament would be a complete success, and would further strengthen the friendship and unity of the afro-asian peoples and their sportsmen and promote the development of table tennis in asia and africa.

vice-president koji goto said that they were very happy to be in peking today. he said they would do their best to make the friendship invitational tournament a success, conduct the matches well and promote friendship. delegation head nara shamsher rana, delegation head c.h.t. yipton and delegation head louertani slaheddine pointed out that this friendship invitational tournament was held to strengthen the friendship of the afro-asian peoples and pledged to work hard to achieve this aim./

ITTF Honorary Secretary General Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

a.k. vint, honorary secretary general of the international table tennis federation, arrived here by air early this morning. he has come to see the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

present at the airport to greet him were yu pu-hsueh, wu hsiao-ta, vice-chairmen, and sung chung, secretary general, of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. organizing committee, and leading members of chinese organizations concerned jan chih-kang and chao chih-ching, as well as chinese table tennis coaches and players including hsu yin-sheng, lin hui-ching and liang li-chen.

Chinese Ministry of Communications to Issue "Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament" Stamps

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1971)

the ministry of communications of the people's republic of china has decided to issue on november 3 a set of "afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament" postage stamps in celebration of the successful holding of the tournament in peking.

the set includes four stamps. the first stamp, with a face value of 43 fen, shows the commemoration emblem of the tournament. the other three stamps have a face value of eight fen each. the second stamp shows the chinese people giving a warm welcome to friends from various asian and african countries. the third stamp shows asian and african table tennis players learning from each other. the fourth stamp shows two women table tennis players, one from asia and the other from africa, standing shoulder to shoulder, indicative of the friendship between the people of asia and africa.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Joint Press Communique on Visit to Algeria of Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Algiers, Oct. 28, 1971)

a joint press communique was issued by the chinese government trade delegation and the algerian side upon the conclusion of the friendly visit to algeria of the chinese delegation. the press communique reads:

the trade delegation of the government of the people's republic of china headed by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, paid a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of algeria from october 20 to 28, 1971, at the invitation of mr. layachi yaker, minister of commerce of the democratic people's republic of algeria.

during his stay in algeria, minister pai hsiang-kuo was received by mr. houari boumedienne, chairman of the council of revolution and head of the government.

the trade delegation of the government of the people's republic of china was also received by the following members of the council of revolution and ministers of the government of the democratic people's republic of algeria: mr. ahmed kaid, member of the council of revolution and responsible member of the party apparatus; mr. cherif belkacem, member of the council of revolution, secretary of state and president of the national economic and social council; mr. larbi tayebi, member of the council of revolution and minister of agriculture and agrarian reform; mr. belaid abdesselam, minister of industry and power; mr. omar boudjellab, minister of public health; mr. ismail mahroug, minister of finance; mr. kamel abdellah khodja, secretary of state for planning; and mr. abdellah arbaoui, secretary of state for hydraulics.

in the course of these meetings, the two sides had an extensive exchange of views on the strengthening of the ties of friendship and economic and technical cooperation between the democratic people's republic of algeria and the people's republic of china.

during the visit to algeria of the trade delegation of the government of the people's republic of china, minister pai hsiang-kuo and minister layachi yaker held talks in a cordial and sincere atmosphere on the development of economic and trade relations between china and algeria.

during their talks and contacts, the two sides were greatly inspired by the militant friendship and solidarity forged between the chinese and algerian peoples in their common struggle against colonialism, imperialism and zionism. they reaffirmed their desire to make joint efforts to further strengthen the friendship between the two countries and their economic and trade relations on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for independence, equality and mutual benefit.

during the visit to algeria of the chinese delegation, minister pai hsiang-kuo and minister layachi yaker

signed, on behalf of their respective governments, a long-term trade agreement (1972-1974). the agreement provides for a sizable increase in the volume of trade between the two countries.

minister pai hsiang-kuo extended an invitation to minister layachi yaker to visit the people's republic of china at a date convenient to him, minister layachi yaker accepted the invitation with pleasure.

during its stay in algeria, the trade delegation of the government of the people's republic of china visited the petro-chemical complex at arzew, the oilfields and industrial installations at hassi messaoud, a ceramics factory at guelma, self-management farms in the algiers region and the national exhibition palace and witnessed the achievements scored by the algerian people in industry and agriculture.

these visits and the photo exhibition on china's achievements in socialist construction held in algiers constitute a very useful contribution to the promoting of a better mutual understanding between the friendly chinese and algerian peoples and will be conducive to the enhancement of the fruitful relations of cooperation between china and algeria.

the chinese government trade delegation expressed admiration for the successes won by algeria in all fields and thanked the algerian government and people for their warm hospitality.

the algerian delegation expressed warm congratulations for the great achievements of the chinese people and the great victories won by the people's republic of china in all domains including the united nations organization.

the two sides are satisfied with the atmosphere of friendship and understanding in which the talks were held and the beneficial results of the talks.

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Algeria

(NCNA-English Algiers, Oct. 28, 1971)

the chinese government trade delegation headed by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, left here by air this morning after concluding the visit to algeria.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by layachi yaker, algerian minister of commerce and high officials of government departments concerned.

the charge d'affaires ad interim of the italian embassy and other diplomatic envoys of various countries to algeria were present at the airport to see off the delegation.

present also were chinese ambassador to algeria lin chung and other members of the embassy.

pai hsiang-kuo will lead a chinese government economic delegation to visit italy.

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Chen Shu-fu Meets Brazilian Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1971)

chen shu-fu, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, this morning met and had a friendly talk with horacio sabino coimbra, director of the cacique, and his wife, geraldo holanda caval canti, and his wife and three other brazilian friends. present at the meeting were leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and other organizations concerned including li chuan and peng chin-po.

the brazilian friends left here for home by air this afternoon. they arrived here on october 27 after attending china's 1971 autumn export commodities fair in kwangchow. during their stay in peking, they had contacts with the china council for the promotion of international trade and some national import and export corporations concerned, visited a factory and a school and the palace museum and the great wall.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1971)

stanislav kohousek, ambassador of the czechoslovak socialist republic to china, left his post for home today.

CHINA AND ITALY

Sino-Italian Trade and Payments Agreement Signed

(NCNA-English Rome, Oct. 29, 1971)

a trade and payments agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of italy was signed here today.

pai hsiang-kuo, head of the chinese government economic delegation and minister of foreign trade, and mario zagari, italian minister of foreign trade, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony were, on the chinese side, all members of the chinese government economic delegation and the chinese ambassador to italy shen ping;

and on the italian side, corrado belci, italian deputy minister of foreign trade, cesidio guazzaroni, deputy director of the economic department of the ministry of foreign affairs, folco trabalza, italian ambassador to china who returned here recently, and other officials from the italian ministries of foreign trade and foreign affairs.

the chinese government economic delegation, headed by pai hsiang-kuo, arrived in rome yesterday.

Italian Premier Receives Head of Chinese Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Rome, Oct. 29, 1971)

emilio colombo, premier of the italian government, today received pai hsiang-kuo, head of the chinese government economic delegation and minister of foreign trade, and had a friendly talk with him.

present on the occasion were folco trabalza, italian ambassador to china, and shen ping, chinese ambassador to italy.

after the reception, premier colombo gave a luncheon in honour of all members of the chinese government economic delegation.

among those present at the luncheon were aldo moro, foreign minister; mario zagari, minister of foreign trade; corrado belci, deputy minister of foreign trade; roberto gaja, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs; senator pietro nenni; vittorino colombo, president of the institute for economic and cultural exchange between italy and china; and folco trabalza.

shen ping attended the luncheon.

yesterday evening, italian deputy premier francesco de martino received all members of the chinese government economic delegation. aldo moro received pai hsiang-kuo today.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Matsuyama Ballet Group Gives Performances in Sian and Yenan

(NCNA-English Sian, Oct. 29, 1971)

the japanese matsuyama ballet group with masao shimizu as its head and mikiko matsuyama as its deputy head left here for wuhan by special train today after winding up its performance tour in sian and yenan.

the group was given a warm send-off at the railway station by leading members of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, the sian municipal revolutionary committee and organizations concerned including li chien-ping, li kuang-jen, lu man and hsieh pang-ting, as well as several hundred workers, peasants, soldiers and literary and art workers.

a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the chinese and japanese people prevailed at the railway station today. the chinese and japanese comrades-in-arms bade each other farewell but were reluctant to part. they pledged that they would encourage and support each other and would always unite and win victories together in their common struggle against u.s. imperialism and the japanese reactionaries.

the japanese matsuyama ballet group arrived here from peking by special train on october 20. that evening the shensi provincial and sian municipal revolutionary committees gave a reception to warmly welcome the group.

the group left sian for yenan by air on october 21. the next day it presented the revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" in the yenan hall. the excellent performance of the japanese artistes was warmly applauded by the worker-peasant-soldier audience. li jui-shan, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, hsu hsiao-min, chairman of the yenan administrative regional revolutionary committee, and leading members of organizations concerned saw the performance. before the performance started, li jui-shan, hsu hsiao-min and other comrades met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with group head masao shimizu and deputy group head mikiko matsuyama and principal artistes of the group.

during its stay in yenan, the japanese matsuyama ballet group visited the exhibition hall on chairman mao's activities in yenan when he led the chinese revolution there, and the fenghuang hill, yangchialing, tsaoyuan (the "date orchard") and wangchiaping where chairman mao once lived. in tsaoyuan, the japanese friends met yang pu-hao, who was a labour hero (special class) of the former shensi-kansu-ningsia border region, yang cheng-fu, former head of the tsaoyuan township, and lei chih-fu, communist party branch secretary of the tsaoyuan production brigade. yang pu-hao and others told the japanese friends how the great leader chairman mao worked and lived there at that time. they pledged that they would firmly support the japanese people in their just struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries. the japanese friends were warmly treated to millet,

pumpkins and freshly plucked maize produced by the local poor and lower-middle peasants themselves. the friendly chat between the chinese and japanese friends reflected the profound friendship between the people of china and japan.

after returning here from yenan on october 24, the ballet group gave two performances of "the white-haired girl" for the workers, peasants and soldiers in sian. the performances were warmly applauded. the japanese friends also visited chiaotung university of sian, the song and dance ensemble of shensi province, the memorial hall of the former liaison office of the eighth route army in sian and the museum of shensi province. they also made an excursion to scenic spots and places of historical interest.

during their visit, the japanese friends had discussions and get-togethers with literary and art workers and other revolutionary people in sian. the comrades-in-arms of the two countries chatted joyously about their friendship, learned from each other and pledged to make their contribution to further strengthening the militant friendship between the two peoples and the cultural exchange between china and japan.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Military Delegation Returns to Peking After Visiting Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1971)

the military delegation of the republic of mali led by captain kissima doukara returned here by special plane today after paying a friendly visit to nanking in the company of peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

yaya diarra, charge d'affaires a.i. of the malian embassy in peking who accompanied the delegation on its visit, also returned here by the same plane.

the delegation arrived in nanking from shanghai by special plane on the morning of october 29. the distinguished malian guests were honoured at a banquet by the p.l.a. nanking units that evening. tuan huan-ching, leading member of the p.l.a. nanking units, and minister kissima doukara made warm and friendly speeches at the banquet. the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere.

upon its arrival in and departure from nanking, the delegation was accorded a warm welcome and send-off at the airport by tuan huan-ching, leading member of the p.l.a. nanking units, chiang ko, leading member of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, and more than one thousand p.l.a. commanders and fighters and local militia.

during their stay in nanking, minister kissima doukara and the other distinguished malian guests visited the yangtze river bridge, saw a performance of songs and dances by the city's little red soldiers and went sightseeing. wherever they went the distinguished guests were warmly welcomed by local revolutionary masses.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Pyongyang National Opera Troupe of Korea Leaves Nanking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1971)

the pyongyang national opera troupe of the democratic people's republic of korea left here for shanghai by special train today after its performance tour of nanking. the leader of the troupe is sin in ha, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations of korea.

the troupe was given a warm send-off at the railway station by yang kuang-li, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned including wang chin-chou and yu tung-chih and more than one thousand literary and art workers and revolutionary people. people beat drums and gongs and shouted slogans to bid farewell to the korean comrades-in-arms. the korean comrades waved back in acknowledgement.

during its stay in nanking, the opera troupe presented "the sea of blood" before more than 20,000 workers, peasants and soldiers. the performance was warmly received.

the korean comrades-in-arms visited the yangtze river bridge at nanking on october 26. they were warmly welcomed at the bridge head by more than 600 bridge builders and revolutionary people. the korean comrades and the city's literary and art workers had a happy gathering on the evening of october 29 and performed revolutionary art items and acrobatics together. during their stay in nanking, the korean comrades also saw a performance of songs and dances presented by local little red soldiers, went to survey the night scene of the yangtze river bridge and visited scenic spots. wherever they went they were warmly welcomed by local revolutionary masses.

Ship Inspection Cooperation Delegation of Chinese Ministry of Communications Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 30, 1971)

the 4-member delegation for cooperation in ship inspection from the ministry of communications of the people's republic of china led by pai chun-ching, director of the bureau of water transport under the ministry of communications, arrived here by air yesterday afternoon.

present at the airport to meet the delegation were kim gi ho, vice-minister of land and sea transport of korea, chu yoe ji, director of a bureau of the ministry, and others.

tai lu, counsellor of the chinese embassy to korea, was also present.

Korean Party and Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1971)

the korean party and government delegation with pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and second vice-premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, as its leader and yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and secretary of the central committee, as its deputy leader, left peking for home by special plane this morning.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, and leading members of departments concerned including keng piao, hsiao ching-kuang, fang yi, li chiang, han nien-lung, tsao ke-chiang, wang hai-jung and hsiao huang.

hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the d.p.r.k. embassy in china were present.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Civil Aviation Director-General Fetes Romanian Delegation of Transportation and Telecommunications

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1971)

kuang jen-nung, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the romanian delegation of the ministry of transportation and tele-communications led by major general iosif ioan stoian, vice-chairman of the council of the civil aviation under the ministry of transportation and tele-communications of romania.

director-general kuang jen-nung and major general iosif ioan stoian spoke at the banquet.

in his speech, kuang jen-nung said: the people of china and romania are close brothers. we have sympathized with, supported and helped each other in our long revolutionary struggles and construction. in recent years, the revolutionary friendship between our two countries has been constantly strengthened and developed. kuang jen-nung spoke highly of the great achievements scored by the romanian people in socialist construction under the leadership of the romanian communist party led by comrade nicolae ceausescu by adhering to the road of independence, relying on their own efforts and working hard and after overcoming many difficulties.

in his speech, iosif ioan stoian said: because we have common ideal and goal, the traditional friendship between the people of romania and china has been developed rapidly in recent years. he said: the u.n. general assembly recently passed the draft resolution on the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and the immediate expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique. the romanian people are very happy about this. he expressed the wish that the friendship between the people of romania and china would be further developed and strengthened.

present at the banquet were teonin-gheorghe vasilescu, economic counsellor, and octavian gavris, first secretary, of the romanian embassy in peking.

attending the banquet were leading members of chinese departments concerned including liang pu, ma jen-hui, lai ta-yuan, li lien-ching, kao lu and han li-ping.

the delegation arrived here by air at noon today. it was welcomed at the airport by ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation, and leading members of departments concerned wang chien-kung and chang jui-ai. romanian ambassador to china aurel duma was also present.

Chinese Ambassador to Romania Gives Reception for Visit of China Dance Drama Troupe

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 29, 1971)

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, gave a reception here this evening for the visit of the china dance drama troupe to romania.

present at the reception were dumitru popa, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party, first secretary of the bucharest city committee of the r.c.p. and mayor of the city; miu dobrescu, alternate member of the executive committee of the r.c.p. central committee and head of the propaganda department of the r.c.p. central committee; ion brad, vice-chairman of the council of socialist culture and education; vasile gliga, vice-minister of foreign affairs; as well as other responsible members of departments concerned and personages from the literary and art circles.

all members of the china dance drama troupe were present.

at the reception, chinese and romanian comrades talked cordially and repeatedly proposed toasts to the steady development of the friendship between the people as well as literary and art workers of the two countries and to the health of chairman mao and comrade nicolae ceausescu.

comrade dumitru popa received this noon chou chiu-yen, head of the china dance drama troupe, liu ching-tang and tiao ke-yuan, deputy heads, as well as other leading members of the troupe.

Romanian Army "Doena" Art Troupe Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1971)

the "doena" art troupe of the armed forces of the romanian socialist republic led by major general dinu stelian left peking for home by special plane this morning after concluding its performance tour of china successfully.

present at the airport to give it a warm send-off were leading members of the foreign ministry, the cultural group under the state council, the chinese people's liberation army, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the peking municipal revolutionary committee li yao-wen, liu hsien-chuan, shih shao-hua, wang kuo-chuan, wang ti-kang, chou jung-kuo, ti fu-tsai, huang hou-min, wu yin-hsien, chai cheng-wen, li lien-ching, chang ying, lu ping and liu hsi-lin and several hundred revolutionary people, p.l.a. commanders and fighters and literary and art workers of peking.

present at the airport were also aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china, and his wife, iosif chivu, minister-

counsellor, and his wife, col. virgiliu gheorghiu, military attache, and his wife, and other diplomatic officials, of the romanian embassy in peking.

an atmosphere of friendship and unity of the peoples, armies and literary and art workers of china and romania prevailed at the airport. the well-wishers held red banners and streamers bearing slogans: "long live the friendship between the peoples and armies of china and romania exclamation" . when major general dinu stelian and other romanian comrades walked round to bid farewell to the crowds at the airport, people beat drums and gongs, danced and shouted slogans to give them a warm send-off. the romanian comrades waved to the well-wishers in acknowledgement.

during its stay in china, the art troupe gave eight performances in peking and had a gathering in a park with p.l.a. literary and art workers. the troupe made some visits in peking. the romanian comrades also performed in nanking, shanghai and hangchow. they contributed to enhancing the friendship between the chinese and romanian people. today the chinese and romanian comrades-in-arms were reluctant to depart from each other at the airport. they wished that the friendship and unity of the peoples of the two countries would be consolidated and developed constantly.

Experts Group Led by Romanian Vice Minister of Home Trade Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1971)

an experts group led by gheorghe cazan, vice-minister of home trade of romania, arrived here by air today on a visit to china.

welcoming the group at the airport were chen shu-fu, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned including chen cheng-chung and kao lu.

also present were iosif chivu, charge d'affaires ad interim, and leonin-gheorghe vasilescu, economic counsellor, of the romanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Somalia for Home

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Oct. 28, 1971)

the chinese government delegation led by sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, left here by air for home today after concluding its visit to the somali democratic republic.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by somali secretary of state for agriculture abduranman mohamed nassan, secretary of state for health mohamed adan sedk, commander of the somali police force brigadier general jama mohamed ghalib, vice-commander of the somali police force brigadier general abdi mohamed sahardeed, director-general of the ministry of agriculture abdulranman elmi amir and others.

chinese ambassador to somalia fan tso-kai was also present. the delegation arrived here on october 20. during its visit here, it had attended the celebrations of the second anniversary of the somali revolution.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

President Nyerere Receives Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Oct. 29, 1971)

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tanzanian president julius k. nyerere received chinese ambassador chung hsi-tung here this afternoon and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Latin American Countries Unanimously Oppose Economic Aggression

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1971)

22 latin american countries, at the 12th session of the special committee for coordination of latin america (sccla) held recently in lima, capital of peru, unanimously adopted an agreement reaffirming the principle of self-determination and the right to defend their own ocean resources, and denouncing economic aggression by foreign countries, according to lima reports.

the document, entitled the "agreement of lima", was accepted at the session which closed on october 27. it pointed out that any measure or external pressure of political or economic character aimed at limiting full exercise of sovereignty of nations in use of natural resources "violates the principles of free determination of nations and of non-intervention" and "constitutes an economic aggression against the nation affected".

the agreement stressed that the coastal nations have a right to dispose the natural resources found in adjacent seas, on the sea bottoms and in the sub-soil within their territorial waters limits to promote their economies.

the agreement affirmed that the developing countries must participate in the decisions concerning their economic and social development. it also demanded the establishment of a new monetary system in view of the harms brought upon the developing countries by the serious currency crisis of the present (capitalist) world.

the 12th session of the sela was held from october 18 to 27 by latin american countries in preparation for the conference of developing countries opened in lima on october 25.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Table Tennis Team Arrives in Belgrade

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Oct. 28, 1971)

the chinese table tennis team with sung sheng-wu as head and lu ming-jung as deputy head arrived here by plane yesterday for a friendly visit to yugoslavia.

present at the airport to welcome the team were miran novkovic, president of the yugoslav table tennis association, borivoje popovic and sveta popovic, vice-presidents of the association.

tseng tao, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia, and chu li-ching, counsellor of the chinese embassy in yugoslavia, were also present.

borivoje popovic gave a dinner for the chinese/ table tennis team yesterday evening.

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* NATIONAL *
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PARTY POLICY AND THE MASSES

Carry Out Work in Accordance with Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line, Conscientiously Implement the Party's Guideline and Policy

- CCP P'ingt'an hsien committee intensifies policy education, firmly grasps implementation of policy, and further develops the excellent situation in the whole hsien

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 27, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Foochow, October 26) In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The twofold basic task of the leading bodies of the Communist Party is to know conditions and to master policy," the CCP P'ingt'an hsien committee in Fukien Province, in association with the reality of the struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines, regularly carries out policy education for the cadres and the masses, continues to raise the consciousness of the broad masses of cadres and people in doing work in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and in conscientiously implementing the various guidelines and policies of the Party, and further develops the excellent situation in revolution and production throughout the hsien.

P'ingt'an is a semi-farming and semi-fishing hsien. Since the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress, there has been a more vigorous development in the mass movement to study Chairman Mao's works in the hsien, the struggle-criticism-transformation movement has been developing more penetratingly on the various fronts and a greater increase has been scored in agricultural and fishery production.

Faced with the excellent situation, a mood of complacency has risen among some of the cadres, who are not so conscientious in implementing policies and in some places the phenomenon of replacing politics with sentiment has appeared. In the light of this problem, the CCP P'ingt'an hsien committee is carrying out

an education on policy for the cadres and regards it as an important part of the content of the education on ideology and the political line to be grasped.

Since this year, comrades of the Party committee have organized the cadres to hold three successive terms of a policy study class in conjunction with repudiation and rectification. In May, at one of the study classes attended by secretaries of Party committees of communes and responsible members of enterprises and business units directly under the hsien, the hsien Party committee led everybody to study in a conscientious manner such brilliant works of Chairman Mao as "On Policy" and "The Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" as well as the various guidelines and policies of the Party, and examine the state of their implementation. At the study class, the hsien Party committee summed up the positive and negative aspects of two typical examples to teach everybody the importance of doing things in accordance with the Party's policies.

Of these two typical examples, one is Shamei brigade of Liushui commune. This used to be a notorious brigade with "long existing big troubles" of the hsien. Later, owing to implementation of the Party's policies and uniting with the broad masses of cadres and people in attacking the small handful of class enemies, a new situation in unity and fighting appeared to enable it to become an advanced unit at a single leap. The broad masses of commune members, following the example of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai, used every means to catch fish for the revolution. Since the beginning of the spring fishing season this year, each fisherman caught an average of more than 400 piculs of fish for the state in only five days' time. In less than a year, this fishing brigade with only 159 households has increased its collective financial asset to ¥280,000, and its collective economy is further consolidated and developed.

The other brigade, which formerly paid greater attention to the implementation of the Party's policies and to the marshalling of all active factors which could be marshalled, used to show a faster development in revolution and production. Later, however, owing to the influence of extreme "Left" thought-trends and substitution of sentiment for policy by individual cadres, the two different kinds of contradiction became confused, and things that should be united were not properly united while things that should be attacked were not effectively attacked. The revolutionary activism of the masses was hurt, revolution and production suffered and it gradually became a backward brigade. In early spring this year, the whole hsien fervently prepared for spring fishing to make it a great success. Thousands of boats unfurled their sails and raced to the sea, yet the preparation work of this brigade for the fishing season never did catch up and that resulted in a serious loss of catch during the spring season.

Chairman Mao's teaching as well as the positive and negative aspects of the examples have greatly enlightened the cadres taking part in the study class. They all realize that the various guidelines and policies of the Party drawn up by Chairman Mao are powerful weapons for uniting the people and triumphing over the enemies. The various proletarian policies of the Party are not only a concrete manifestation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary

line but also an important guarantee for the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The cadres know that they must constantly raise their awareness in implementing the Party's policies and lead the masses in advancing victoriously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In order to guarantee the implementation of the various guidelines and policies of the Party, the CCP P'ingt'an hsien committee, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Our policy must be made known not only to the leaders and cadres, but also to the broad masses," and also launched a policy education for the masses simultaneous with the carrying out of policy education for cadres, and handed the various guidelines and policies of the Party in their entirety to the masses. In this work it has with reference to reality repeatedly propagated the relevant guidelines and policies of the Party, mobilized the masses to develop revolutionary criticism and repudiation in a penetrating manner, raised the level of awareness of the masses to line struggle, conscientiously used Mao Tse-tung's thought to eliminate interferences from the "Left" and the Right, and conscientiously implemented the various guidelines and policies of the Party. At the same time, the hsien Party committee has also summed up and popularized typical examples and experience in the implementation of various guidelines and policies of the Party to set an example for the cadres and the masses.

On the one hand the CCP P'ingt'an hsien committee carries out policy education for the cadres and the masses, and on the other hand it sets up a system of examination to look into conditions of the implementation of various guidelines and policies of the Party. Upon the discovery of problems, it will solve them immediately.

Since May this year, the hsien Party committee has sent out in succession two examination teams to the various communes and brigades to look into the state of how the guidelines and policies of the Party have been implemented. Some of the cadres of Chengwang brigade belonging to Hunghsin commune were not fully aware of the policy of "Taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development," and they brought in 3,000 peach tree saplings from an outside area and planted them in a good piece of land specially set aside for the purpose. When the hsien examination team arrived at the brigade, it felt after making thorough investigation that this manner of doing things was inconsistent with the Party's relevant policy, immediately studied and made a decision with the Party branch to move the peach trees up to the hill and use the good piece of land for grain crops. This year, this brigade has reaped a bumper harvest in grain, the peach trees transplanted in the hill are also growing very well, and the cadres and the masses are well pleased.

Owing to the stepping up of policy education for the cadres and the masses, and the vigorous grasping of implementation of policy, the CCP P'ingt'an hsien committee has further mobilized the active factors in various quarters, strengthened revolutionary unity among the broad masses of people and enabled various work to be carried out better and better. On the basis of the bumper harvest in agriculture and fishery in the hsien last year,

another great increase has been scored again in production this year. The total output of early season grain has set the highest record historically, and in the first half of this year, the total aquatic output has also shown an increase of 10 percent over that of the corresponding period last year.

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Let the Policies of the Party Be Made Known to the Masses

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 27, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Changsha, October 26) By adopting the method of tutorial classes for policy education, the Party committee of Huchü commune in Ch'aling hsien, Hunan Province, has constantly raised the level of the cadres and the masses regarding their understanding of policy and impelled the victorious advance of various work along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Is it necessary to hand the Party's guidelines and policies to the masses? At the beginning, some of the basic level cadres were not fully aware of this problem. They invariably paid attention only to their work, were not good at handling the Party's guidelines and policies to the masses and failed to mobilize everybody to work in concert. In the early part of this year when the production plan for the year was being prepared, because of the fact that some of the brigades had not thoroughly propagated the policy among the masses, the plan for cotton production could not be carried out.

In contrast, some of the brigades which in the light of the ideological condition of the masses were able to propagate over and over again the Party's policy among the masses were able to plant cotton more consciously on the basis of the demand of the state. Yinhu brigade did so in this manner. Comrades of the brigades specially held policy tutorial classes for the masses as well as mobilized the masses to devise means actively to solve the problem of the struggle for land between grain and cotton. With everybody becoming mobilized, they transformed the shoals, opened up hills and built more than 70 mow of farmland. They not only increased the acreage for grain and other produce, but also overfulfilled the target for cotton planting.

The Party committee of the commune summed up the experience of Yinhu brigade, conscientiously studied in addition Chairman Mao's teaching, "Our policy must be made known not only to the leaders and cadres, but also to the broad masses," and learned a profound lesson and received a revelation. Everybody said, "The policy tutorial class is a good method for handing policy to the masses and relying on them for implementing the policies." Everybody unanimously decided to take the experience of Yinhu brigade for popularization in the commune.

Since the suggestion was made, regardless of whether new problems were encountered prior to the implementation of the Party's policy or in the process of implementing the policy, the communes and brigades have invariably promptly held a policy tutorial class for the masses and carried out education on the cadres and the masses with very good results.

This commune has 10,000 mow of barren hills, and in the past they thought of numerous ways of afforestation but without success. Later, the Party committee of the commune organized the cadres of production teams and the poor and lower-middle peasants to study Chairman Mao's directive, "Cover the

country with trees," discussed the significance of carrying out afforestation and concretely solved some policy problems regarding reclamation and afforestation. In that way the activism of the masses was fully mobilized. With each production team actively making arrangements for labor, swift action was taken, and in only nine days the barren hill was made ready for planting.

In the course of attending the policy tutorial class, the Party committee of Kuchü commune has paid attention to integrating the ideological conditions of the cadres and the masses so as to have a target to aim at in carrying out policy education.

This commune has nine reservoirs and 320 ponds mostly used for the sole purpose of storing water. The reason they did not keep fishes was that some of the cadres were afraid that if fish were bred people might make an excuse of fishing and that would affect participation in collective productive labor. Such a line of thinking was clearly inconsistent with the guidelines and policies of the Party, and also showed a lack of faith in the masses. The Party committee on the one hand carried out an education in the mass line for the cadres and mobilized everybody to criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "the masses are backward" theory. On the other hand it held a policy tutorial class for the masses and helped them to understand the relationship between the individual and the collective so that they could consciously uphold collective interests.

Since that was done, the broad masses of people have voluntarily set up a series of rules for controlling the water surface, very quickly repaired the embankments and operated a farm for the breeding of fish fry. At present the commune is raising almost 750,000 fish and ponds are no longer used for the sole purpose of storing water. This has added tens of thousand of yuan to the income of the commune.

Owing to the constant raising of the level of understanding of the cadres and the masses of the policy ideas of the Party, they are able to discover problems in time, correct deviations in work and correctly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This brigade has scored a bumper harvest in early paddy and individual members wanted to distribute more of the crop. Some of the people even suggested distributing part of the grain reserve. This kind of erroneous thinking that disregarded the interests of the state and the collective alerted the attention of the cadres and masses of the commune. By means of penetrating investigation and study, they discovered it was caused by a counter-revolutionary element making trouble behind the scenes. Grasping this living incident, everybody conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching "Never forget class struggle" at the policy tutorial class, exposed the crime of this counter-revolutionary element, raised the level of awareness of class struggle, further studied the policy of the Party at the same time, and correctly handled the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual in distribution.

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LABOR DISCIPLINE

Strengthen Discipline in Conscious Implementation of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 29, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Shihchiachuang, October 28) In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Strengthen discipline, and revolution will surely be crowned with victory," the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the Bridge Structure Factory of Shanhaikuan have strengthened discipline education in the course of conducting ideological and political-line education. The consciousness of the broad masses in maintaining revolutionary discipline and implementing and safeguarding Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is enhanced. Booming growth of revolution and production in the whole factory is assured.

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the Bridge Structure Factory of Shanhaikuan scored great achievements in revolution and production in the past several years. But due to the influence of anarchist thinking fomented by the class enemy who had not been thoroughly eliminated, a small number of people in the factory this year for a time showed laxity in observing discipline.

To solve this problem, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the factory ran various types of Mao Tse-tung thought study classes and organized the workers and cadres in the study of Chairman Mao's teaching on the strengthening of discipline. A handful of class enemies who fomented anarchist thinking and sabotaged revolutionary discipline were vigorously condemned.

Through study and revolutionary mass criticism, the broad masses further raised their consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. Everyone came to understand deeply that compliance with or defiance of revolutionary discipline is not a trifling thing but a problem having a direct bearing on the firm implementation of the guideline, "Grasp revolution and stimulate production and promote war preparedness and other work." They said, "To uphold strict revolutionary discipline is an important guarantee for the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and successful carrying out of socialist revolution and socialist construction. We must consciously maintain and observe revolutionary discipline and score a new victory in revolution and production."

After study, a small number of people who used to show indifference to discipline before also raised their consciousness. In the light of the fine style of the workers of Taching who doggedly observed "three-old" and "four strict measures," they looked for their own shortcomings and strived to learn from and catch up with the advanced.

On joining the factory last year, a young apprentice worker of a machine workshop was assigned to a nail-making shift. He considered the daily routine of handling iron filthy and tiring and lacking in prospect. He constantly absented himself from study and from meetings in defiance of labor discipline. After disciplinary education, this youth changed. He took the initiative in fighting self and criticizing revisionism. He consciously observed revolutionary discipline. Later, to meet the needs of the workshop, he was transferred from the nail-making shift to the converter shift where he worked on iron with a big hammer. The work was much more demanding and exhausting. But he once again made known his determination to the Party organization that he would devote all his life to the converter shift wielding the big hammer and beating iron for the revolution. Once, being new to the job and unskilled, he hit the back of his own hand. During convalescence, he insisted on attending various meetings and study forums. Before he got completely well, he went back to his job. He became the backbone of his group.

In the course of disciplinary education, this factory also mobilized the masses for an analysis of the original regulations and systems. Rational regulations and systems are doggedly followed and new additions are added to round out the whole set of regulations and systems gradually. To give the broad masses a correct understanding of regulations and systems, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the factory lead the masses in vigorously criticizing renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the idea of the ultra "Left" who call for a break with all regulations and systems. A sharper line is drawn between socialist regulations and systems and revisionist measures designed for the control, strangling, and suppression of workers. Everyone's consciousness of observance of revolutionary discipline and execution of regulations and systems is raised. Development of production is insured.

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Wenling Silk Mill of Chekiang Seriously Conducts Education in Discipline As a Spur to the Development of Revolution and Production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 29, 1971)

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Discipline is a guarantee for the implementation of the political line," the Party branch and revolutionary committee of Wenling Silk Mill of Chekiang, while conducting in-depth ideological and political line education for the worker masses, also conduct education on strengthening of revolutionary organizational discipline. This has further helped toward an excellent situation in revolution and production throughout the factory.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the worker masses of the factory vigorously criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for enterprise-running and shattered the irrational conventions binding the workers. A set of rational regulations and systems was established and perfected. The worker masses' socialist activism was further aroused. To further eliminate the influence of social anarchist thinking among a small number of workers and give the worker masses a deeper understanding of the great significance of observance of revolutionary discipline, the Party branch and revolutionary committee of the mill conducted in the whole factory education calling for strengthened revolutionary discipline. Everyone was helped to further distinguish between labor discipline and the revisionist sinister trash calling for control, strangling and suppression of workers, between the rational regulations and systems that met production needs and the stereotyped conventions binding the workers.

Leading members of the Party branch and revolutionary committee of the works went deep into the midst of Yangfan workshop to join the worker masses in the conscientious study of Chairman Mao's teachings on strengthened revolutionary discipline. This further raised the consciousness of the workers. Everyone expressed the determination to be good workers observant of revolutionary discipline and models dedicated to revolution and production.

After study, the female workers of this workshop became brimming over with revolutionary spirit and enthusiastically grabbed at the first opportunity to shoulder a heavy burden for the revolution. The number of machines handled by each person increased from 14-16 to 18-24, the operation speed from 150-odd revolutions per minute to over 180. Silk rejects dropped from 25 kilograms per month to 5 while output showed a big margin increase. A marked improvement in quality was noted.

Wenling Silk Mill was newly built in 1965. Over 90 percent of its workers were young people. To enable them to raise fundamentally their consciousness of observance of revolutionary discipline, the Party branch and revolutionary committee of the mill seriously conducted class education and two-line-struggle education for their benefit. The Party branch and revolutionary committee of the mill invited the old workers and old poor

peasants seized with bitter hatred for the old society to make reports recalling the past bitterness and the present sweetness, and also arranged memory-refreshing visits to mausoleums of revolutionary martyrs.

Meanwhile, everyone was organized for conscientious study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao and penetrating criticism of the revolutionary revisionist sinister trash spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers. Exposed was also the fact that the class enemy had adopted various tactics to win over the younger generation from the proletariat. The broad masses of young workers were enabled to strengthen their idea of class struggle and consciousness of the remolding of the world outlook.

Due to a prevailing sentiment of arrogance and complacency, some workers of a shift of the silk reeling workshop were in the past not on the best of terms with one another. This hampered the effort in promoting revolution and stimulating production. It became known as a backward shift in the whole factory. Later, under the leadership of the Party branch and revolutionary committee of the mill, the head of the shift led everyone in holding a Mao Tse-tung thought study class and conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Get united and win still greater victories." Everyone strengthened revolutionary unity. A boost was given to the development of revolution and production. At one stroke, the backward shift became an advanced one.

In conducting disciplinary education, the leading members of the mill at various levels took the lead in observing revolutionary discipline and persevered in an active ideological struggle against all phenomena running counter to revolutionary discipline. This helped considerably toward further strengthening revolutionary discipline among the worker masses. Now, the whole mill is being run in a well-ordered and systematic manner in regard to all its business. A booming growth in revolution and production is noticeable.

* * *

CADRE SCHOOLS

Combine Study with Production

- Several points of understanding in the handling of the relations between study and productive labor

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 29, 1971)

How should we handle the relations between reading or study and productive labor? This is a problem constantly encountered in the operation of cadres' schools. From two-odd years of practice, we have come to understand that the great leader Chairman Mao's directive given to the Anti-Japanese Academy in former years, "Combine study with production" is a fundamental principle in the proper handling of this problem.

Only by "combining study with productive labor" can the "May 7" cadres' school be run along lines different from the old Party school and different from the old farm. And only in this way can it be made a new-type cadres school of the type of the Anti-Japanese Academy. This is an important problem bearing on the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian line for cadres' education.

Make Over-all Planning and Arrangements and Insure Attention to Conscientious Reading

At the initial stage of our efforts in running a school, we laid emphasis on tempering people through labor. This played not a small role in chasing away the four "airs" (official haughtiness, lethargy, arrogance and softness) developed in cadres due to a long period of "three separations." But due to lack of a deep understanding of Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7" directive and his directive, "The broad masses of cadres should go downward to do labor," for a period we stayed content with what was achieved in tempering people through labor and neglected the organization of students for conscientious reading and study. Especially with group after group of old students leaving for their work posts, the production workload per capita increased proportionately. So, some leading comrades concerned themselves only with production to the neglect of the students' ideological revolutionization.

Among some students there was a tendency toward preoccupation with labor to the neglect of politics and with labor training to the neglect of ideological tempering. Therefore, some students failed to raise their consciousness. Ideological problems remained unsolved and production stayed at the same level.

Facts gave us an education. The convening of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee served as an eye-opener to us. The comrades of the leadership group of the cadres' school repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "We must teach cadres a little Marxism, and the more they know about it the better. This is to say that we must promote

Marxism and Leninism and not revisionism." Revisionist absurdities such as "production first" spread by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i were vigorously criticized. Everyone gradually acquired this unified understanding:

The basic task of a "May 7" cadres' school is to educate cadres with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's Thought in the light of the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles. Labor training is naturally important but a good performance in labor is in no way equivalent to a high degree of ideological consciousness. Sheer labor can never solve the problem of heightened line struggle consciousness. Only by taking revolutionary theory as a guide to revolutionary practice can we effectively remold the world outlook and raise the consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

To make rational arrangements for study and production in the cadre school and assure students of the necessary time for conscientious reading, we properly adjusted the scale of production. A cadres' school like ours was built on the basis of a farm. It came complete with the five branches of agriculture, afforestation, animal breeding, sidelines and fishing. Those students committed to agriculture must each look after an average of 6 mow of paddy field under cultivation. Those in charge of animal breeding must herd 20 or 30 cows or feed 50 or 60 pigs each. With the old cadres continuously assigned to work posts, the cadres' school switched its emphasis over to giving cadres rotary training. Problems that followed a larger production scale and a heavier workload increasingly dominated the scene. This made us realize that if a cadres' school put production on too small a scale, it would not fit in with the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and help toward the idea of tempering people and their thinking. But if production was placed on too big a scale with the students occupied with production all day, the reading and study effort would suffer. We accordingly cut down production to size. This allowed students more time and energy for conscientious reading.

We also made rational arrangements for the time schedules for study and labor. On the one hand, we did a good job of productive labor; and, on the other, achieved the aim of conscientious reading and study. In keeping with agricultural seasons, more time was allowed for study in the slack season and less time for study at the peak period while the practice of daily study was doggedly followed. For those students acting as cooks and animal breeding personnel and the like, we also adopted the method that combined their studying together with others and private study. This assured them of time for study.

Students were organized in a repeated discussion of the great significance of conscientious study. Meanwhile, the above-mentioned concrete measures were adopted. The consciousness for study on the part of the broad masses of students rose continuously. Apart from conscientious reading in the specified period, everyone also used out time for study. A regular forum was also held to exchange what had been gained in study. The aim was to teach and learn from one another and seek mutual improvement.

Place Politics in Command and Make a Good Job of Productive Labor

Following a stress on the importance of conscientious study, some students developed the idea of neglecting labor training and thought that "good or poor performance in production is a matter of no consequence." Some old student were satisfied with the fact that they could carry things on their shoulders and in their hands. They thought they had come "close to it." Some on-the-job cadres involved in rotation training considered the study of theory as the very object of attending the cadres' school. They lacked consciousness when it came to ideological tempering in labor.

To counter such a situation, we organized students in the repeated study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Through participation in collective productive labor, the cadres maintain the most comprehensive, constant and closest ties with the laboring people. This represents a major event of a fundamental nature under the socialist system. It helps in overcoming bureaucratism and guarding against revisionism and dogmatism." We summed up what was gained in a renewed effort toward study in the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles. Citing facts, many students talked freely on their understanding in going through labor training to cultivate the thinking and feelings of the laboring people. The practice of taking up collective productive labor was pointed out as part of an anti-revisionist 100-year major plan. With heightened awareness, the students were brimming over with revolutionary enthusiasm. They regarded participation in productive labor as taking a political lesson in tempering people and their thinking.

To make productive labor a real medium in remolding students' thinking, we must keep an eye on the tempering of people and insist on putting politics in command when organizing production efforts. Our concrete approach follows:

(1) Every time a production task is being lined up, we must set not only the target of production but also the demand for ideological reform; every time a check is made of the results in the fulfillment of a production task, we must keep a watch on not only material but also spiritual results.

(2) At the peak production period, a certain amount of time is to be guaranteed for the persistent study of Chairman Mao's works so that a proper job can be made of ideological work with persistence. Every production battle must be preceded by a proper effort toward mobilization with Mao Tse-tung's thought and followed by a summing-up process afterward, and ideological work must be made part of the whole process.

(3) During the rotation training period, on-the-job cadres, apart from regular participation in productive labor, must be organized for one or two major production battles every school term in a planned manner. In the midst of hard labor, students are led in the conscientious study of books by Marx and Lenin and the conscientious study of Chairman Mao's works and in fighting self and revisionism and remolding the world outlook.

By thus placing politics in command, we can fulfill production tasks successfully and also raise students' consciousness of line struggle.

In June this year, the area where our school was situated suffered the most disastrous flood witnessed in a century. We seized on the fight against floods as an opportunity for students' training and took the scene of floods as a classroom for the study of Chairman Mao's works in the light of reality. The students formed into anti-flood shock teams rushing to the forefront in disregard of raging winds and pelting rains. Consequently acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Fear neither death nor hardship," they fought the floods and the overwhelming hazards. To save property for the state, many students fought in the teeth of floods for over a dozen hours in a row. Some students rowed a sampan through swift currents around the clock trying to save the poor and lower-middle peasants. At the risk of their own lives, some dived to a depth of two or three meters to plug the holes of a dam. After the end of the fight against floods, we again organized everyone to apply Mao Tse-tung's thought to a summing-up of experience in fighting. Many students were enabled to take a big stride forward along the road of ideological revolutionization.

Develop the Revolutionary Style of Linking Theory with Reality

In upholding the principle of "combining study with production," we must necessarily develop the revolutionary style of linking theory with reality. This is to guard against and oppose the practice of "studying behind closed doors" and promote the practice of associating study with the problems in the practice of the major three revolutionary struggles and applying what is studied as a guide to the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles.

A problem constantly encountered by the broad masses of cadres in the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles is line struggle. Consciousness of line struggle is most fundamental to consciousness. Therefore, we must take the remolding of the world outlook and elevation of the consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as a main theme of study for cadres. Since the beginning of this year, in compliance with Chairman Mao's directive on conducting throughout the Party "education in ideology and political line," we have conducted line education in a relatively systematic manner. The broad masses of students associated the problems in line struggle with conscientious reading and study and a summing-up of experiences, positive and negative. The ability to distinguish between the correct line and the wrong line was raised.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "No construction without destruction," we led the students in associating conscientious study with the unfolding of revolutionary criticism. Following the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, we organized students to take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon in criticizing idealist transcendentalism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature and the theory of the dying out of class struggle spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers. The broad masses of

students were enabled to raise their ability to distinguish between true and sham Marxism. For instance, some old students thought they had got close to it in self tempering and cherished the idea of "graduating" immediately. Because of their good backgrounds, some on-the-job cadres admitted to school for rotation training were also encumbered with the idea of "being originally red," and lacked the consciousness of ideological tempering.

After studying Chairman Mao's "On Practice," "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" and other brilliant works and criticizing idealist transcendentalism, these comrades came to realize that the idea of "coming close to it in tempering" is incompatible with the law of understanding as embodied in the teaching: "Often, correct knowledge can be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to consciousness and then back to matter, i.e., leading from practice to knowledge and then back to practice." Failure to see the protracted and arduous nature of the transformation of the world outlook represents a manifestation of the remnant poison of the "theory of immediate attainment" of knowledge spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind. The erroneous idea of being "originally red" runs counter to Chairman Mao's teaching, "Man's correct ideas can come only from social practice" and represents the remnant poison of idealist transcendentalism marked by the idea of being "inherently correct." Through studying and unfolding revolutionary mass criticism, these comrades raised their consciousness in the remolding of world outlook in the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles.

In organizing students to read and study, we made the most of the favorable conditions that allowed the installation of the "May 7" cadres' school on the forefront of the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles. We stressed the linking of theory with practice and continuously strengthened the understanding of revolutionary theory in the course of practice. The great majority of students of the scientific research group of the cadres' school are agricultural technical personnel. Under the poisonous influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the past, these comrades attached more importance to professional affairs than to politics and got fascinated with foreign dogmas and foreign equipment. They often failed to solve the practical problems encountered in agricultural production. After joining the cadres' school, they studied Chairman Mao's various brilliant works on the placing of politics in command, self-reliance and hard struggle. They criticized "professional affairs in command," slavish comprador philosophy and other revisionist sinister trash. We led them to conduct scientific experiments in compliance with Chairman Mao's proletarian line for scientific research. They then directed vigorous efforts toward the transformation of the world outlook. They did away with superstitions, and emancipated thinking. They relied on their own efforts, and resorted to indigenous methods. They used an alcohol lamp and a crude work table in place of an ultra violet lamp and a germ-free room. With native materials as a base of cultivation, they produced bacteria for agricultural purposes, spiral bacteria (螺菌) for the fermentation of fodder and also yeast. Meanwhile, they also turned out terramycin, penicillin and aureomycin for application to animals. Thus, some practical problems in

agricultural production were solved. A deeper understanding of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line was also acquired.

Due to the proper handling of the relations between study and productive labor in compliance with the principle of "combining study with production," the broad masses of cadres admitted to school for training have undergone a relatively tremendous change in their spiritual outlook. Meanwhile, the cadres' school has also created material assets and basically achieved the aim of self-sufficiency in grain, oil, meats and vegetables. In compliance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we shall further improve the performance of work and contribute better to the training of a force of proletarian cadres.

- By the Revolutionary Leadership Group of the "May 7" Cadres' School of the Yülin District of Kwangsi

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REVOLUTIONARY SONGS

Notification of September 7, 1971 on Study and Singing of "Internationale" and "Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention" by the CCP Hunan Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 28, 1971)

To give the broad masses better education in ideology and political line, the provincial Party committee called on the people of the whole province to learn how to sing the "Internationale" and "Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention" before the National Day.

The "Internationale" is an inspiring song for unity of the proletariat and the laboring people of the whole world. It sums up experiences and lessons drawn from the Paris Commune a century ago. It spells out the need for the oppressed people to "get united" and "smash the old world to smithereens" in establishing the proletarian dictatorship. It gives voice to the revolutionary aspirations in the minds of the proletariat and the laboring people of the whole world. It represents a program for the world communist movement.

"Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention" represents an army-building goal put forward by the great leader Chairman Mao during the Second Revolutionary Civil War in establishing a people's army. It gives expression to Chairman Mao's army-building thought and shows a clear direction for the establishment of a people's army.

Therefore, we must not only learn to sing these two revolutionary songs but also preach their content. The two songs provide good teaching material in giving the broad revolutionary masses education in political line, in policy, in revolutionary tradition and in proletarian internationalism. They represent a powerful weapon in strengthening and inspiring the proletarian revolutionary will.

The Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels must make an organizational effort toward the study and singing of these two revolutionary songs as a stern political task and tackle it in a down-to-earth manner. The aim is to further raise the consciousness of the broad revolutionary masses in continuous revolution, in getting united and in winning still greater victories.

(Originally printed in Hunan Jih-pao)

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RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

U.S. Imperialists Step Up Scheme for Creating "An Independent Taiwan"

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

after the adoption of the draft resolution of albania, algeria and 21 other countries at the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly and the bankruptcy of the u.s. imperialist scheme to create "two chinas" in the u.n., some u.s. personages in power, while wailing over their dismal defeat, are not reconciled to it and bent on continuing to push the scheme of creating "one china, one taiwan" or "an independent taiwan" in a desperate struggle.

after the adoption of the resolution of albania, algeria and 21 other countries on the night of october 25, u.s. secretary of state rogers hurriedly held a press conference in washington the following day. he shouted himself hoarse at the conference that the u.s. policy towards the chiang kai-shek clique will not be affected by the u.n. vote and insisted obdurately that the ousted chiang kai-shek clique "continues to be a respected and valued member of the international community, and the ties between us (the u.s. and the chiang gang) remain unaffected by the action of the united nations". speaking at the senate foreign relations committee on october 27, rogers clamoured that the u.n. decision would "not in any way change the policy of the united states vis a vis china (meaning the chiang gang)", and asserted that u.s. "defense arrangements" with the chiang gang would continue.

on october 27, u.s. senator javits even absurdly called for a "plebiscite" in taiwan so that one day there can be "self-determination" in taiwan which will be admitted to the u.n. as an "independent country". this rabid nonsense fully demonstrates that after its defeat in the u.n., u.s. imperialism is still pushing the scheme of creating "one china, one taiwan", which is in effect tantamount to "two chinas", and stepping up the scheme of creating "an independent taiwan".

meanwhile, the u.s. senate even blatantly decided on october 28 not to repeal the so-called 1955 emergency resolution in which the u.s. senate and house of representatives authorized the u.s. president to use u.s. armed forces in the taiwan straits. the repeal of the resolution was proposed by the senate foreign relations committee last july. the resolution was adopted by the u.s. congress after the united states and the chiang kai-shek clique signed the so-called "mutual defence treaty" in 1954, with the aim of strengthening the military occupation of taiwan and further interfering in china's internal affairs. it was reported that in discussing the decision, a senator even clamoured that "we should not indicate to anybody anywhere in the world we are in the mind to abandon the protection to those in taiwan." this is a voluntary confession that u.s. imperialism harbours the wild ambitions to insist on occupying taiwan and divide the sacred territory of china.

of late, u.s. bourgeois journals unscrupulously spread the fallacies of "the status of taiwan remains to be determined" and of "an independent taiwan", alleging that

"the regime on taiwan can continue to exist and be available outside the united nations" and that the government of the people's republic of china does not speak for the people of taiwan, and so on and so forth.

it should be pointed out in particular that a handful of persons trying to create "an independent taiwan", dancing to the tune of u.s. imperialism, are conducting feverish activities in the united states. according to an a.p. report, chen lung-chu, one of the chieftains of the so-called "taiwan independence league", gave a press conference in new york on october 26, calling for a so-called "free and honest election" "under international supervision" in taiwan so as to make taiwan "an independent state". clear-sighted people can see at one glance that this is a farce stage-managed exclusively by u.s. imperialism.

the intensified u.s. imperialist scheme to create "an independent taiwan" is the continuation of its policy of insisting on antagonizing china and creating "two chinas".

however, just as its scheme of creating "two chinas" in the united nations has ended in utter defeat, the "one china, one taiwan", "an independent taiwan" and other tricks which the united states is continuing to play are bound to fail more dismally, resulting in lifting a rock only to drop it on its own feet.

Japanese Reactionaries Tail after US Imperialism in Feverishly Scheming to Create "An Independent Taiwan"

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

the japanese reactionaries headed by eisaku sato are not reconciled to their crushing defeat at the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly. they are continuing with redoubled efforts their scheme of creating "an independent taiwan" in a wild attempt to re-occupy china's territory taiwan province.

prime minister eisaku sato carried on the "two chinas" plot during interpellation at the japanese diet on october 26, the day following the defeat at the general assembly of the joint resolution cooked up by the u.s. and japan to create "two chinas", and the adoption by an overwhelming majority of the resolution put forth by albania, algeria and 21 other countries demanding the restoration of all the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the u.n. and the immediate expulsion of the chiang kai-shek gang. he asserted that "two governments exist in china" and the illegal "japan-chiang treaty" between the japanese reactionaries and the chiang kai-shek clique "should not be abrogated in a simple way". on the same day, the television station of the government-controlled japanese broadcast association promptly rounded up a number of reactionary scribblers for a televised forum to create reactionary opinion for the sato government's "one china, one taiwan" scheme by agitating for a "taiwan state".

of late, the japanese reactionaries have been very active in their scheme to create "an independent taiwan". ringleaders of the elements living in japan who are plotting for "an independent taiwan" were made to journey back to taiwan to influence the chiang gang from within. at the same time, bigwigs of the japanese reactionaries were sent on missions to taiwan for direct collusion with the pro-japanese elements in the chiang clique. according to kyodo reports, arch-war-criminal nobusuke kishi, elder brother of eisaku sato, went to taipeh in early october to plot with the pro-japanese elements in the chiang gang. he was followed by another japanese ultra-rightist called ryoichi sasakawa who "has an intimate friendship" with "secretary general" chang chun of the chiang gang. sasakawa sneaked into china's taiwan province on october 19 and stayed there till october 23. apart from conferring with chang chun, he "had long talks with ho ying-chin, ku cheng-kang and others". he clamoured wildly after returning to japan that taiwan "should be separated from the chinese mainland and become independent".

meanwhile, under the instigation and with the participation of the japanese reactionaries, the elements in japan who are plotting for "an independent taiwan" have been more unbridled than ever in their manoeuvres. they openly held meetings and demonstrations and screamed out reactionary slogans such as "an independent taiwan" and "one taiwan, one china". according to a kyodo report on october 28, japanese quarters concerned held that "former japanese prime minister nobusuke kishi and other japanese reactionaries must be manoeuvring" behind these moves for "an independent taiwan".

it is utterly against the desire of the broad masses of the japanese people that the japanese reactionaries remain obstinately hostile towards the chinese people by scheming to create "an independent taiwan". their vicious manoeuvres are bound to arouse deeper indignation among the japanese people and land themselves in greater isolation. it is certain that their scheme will never come off.

RIVER CONTROL

Mass Efforts at Soil Conservation Help to Control Yellow River

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

people along the middle and upper reaches of the yellow river have made gigantic efforts to conserve soil in response to the great leader chairman mao's call: "work on the yellow river must be done well." this will help to bring the yellow river under complete control.

since last winter, cadres and commune members in chinghai, kansu, ningsia, inner mongolia, shensi and shansi in north and northwest china have devoted much time and man power to the work, which is done mainly through farm construction.

in loess highlands, rolling plains and hilly areas, they have built terraced fields, dykes and embankments, dammed up gullies and ravines, increased irrigated acreage,

turned from extensive to intensive farming and developed forestry and animal husbandry, all designed to prevent the loss of water and soil.

In areas haunted by sand-storms, they have led in water to turn sandy wastes into farm land, planted forest belts against wind and grown grass to fix shifting sand.

In Kansu province alone, the masses have built about 83,000 hectares of terraced and raised fields, more than 1,900 small water conservancy projects and planted trees and grass on large areas over the past year.

In the same period, about 110,000 hectares of terraced and irrigated fields have been built in the Yenan and Yulin administrative regions of Shensi province, the Luliang administrative region in Shansi province and the Chingyang administrative region in Kansu province, which suffered from serious soil erosion in the past.

All this has not only reduced erosion, but greatly helped to protect farmland against drought and water logging.

The Yellow River, which passes through eight provinces and autonomous regions, was long a scourge of China. No efforts were made to harness it before liberation and the people in its basin frequently suffered from floods.

After liberation, Chairman Mao showed great concern over the taming of the Yellow River. When he inspected the river on October 30, 1952 he issued the instruction: "Work on the Yellow River must be done well."

Over the past 19 years the revolutionary masses in the Yellow River basin have conscientiously carried out this great instruction and made gigantic efforts to harness the river under unified state planning. The people in the upper, middle and lower reaches have co-operated closely, worked hard in the spirit of self-reliance and thus put an end to the floods which frequently endangered the life and property of the people along the river.

In the upper and middle reaches, the people have built 660,000 hectares of farmland by terracing, damming up gullies or flooding the land with silt-laden river water. They have grown 200 hectares of trees and grass, and built large numbers of reservoirs of various sizes on Yellow River tributaries and dams across thousands of gullies to hold back water and soil. All this brought tremendous changes to agricultural production in the river basin. Twentyeight counties and large numbers of people's communes and production brigades have topped the targets of per-hectare grain yield (3 tons or 3.75 tons) set for these areas in the national programme for agricultural development.

The party organizations in the areas suffering from soil erosion have led the masses and cadres in conscientiously studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, carried out deep-going education in ideology and political line, and conducted revolutionary mass criticism to eliminate the remnant pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi. This has imbued the people with revolutionary spirit and brought

about a new upsurge in harnessing the river this year. inspired by chairman mao's reply message to the people of yenan and the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region in october 1949 and carrying forward their glorious revolutionary tradition, the people of tzuchang county in northern shensi have since last winter built 3,600 hectares of farmland by terracing, silting up the gullies or improving irrigation. despite a dry spell that lasted for three months, the county reaped a good harvest this year.

water and soil conservation has been vigorously carried out as part of the campaign "in agriculture, learn from tachai" and geared to the needs for increasing farm production.

leading groups at all levels in shansi province have firmly grasped class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and paid close attention to educating people in mao tsetung thought, and brought about an upsurge this year in the mass campaign to transform mountains and gullies and to control flood. linhsien county in the luliang mountain area made little headway in this effort in more than a decade because of interference and sabotage by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. however, the county has transformed about 1,000 big gullies, and built contour terraces, created farmland by silting up gullies and added irrigated land, to the combined total of some 8,700 hectares, since a campaign was launched a year ago to learn from tachai and catch up with hsiyang, a county in the province distinguished for its achievements in learning from tachai. as a result, it has steeply raised farm production and become self-sufficient in grain for the first time in its history.

comprehensive planning has been made in a number of regions and provinces in the middle and upper reaches of the yellow river for harnessing the important tributaries, in line with chairman mao's teaching on the necessity of "comprehensive planning and more effective leadership". many cadres take a direct part in mountain transformation and flood control. they conduct investigation and study energetically and sum up and popularize advanced experience. by combining revolutionary drive with a scientific approach, they have promoted water and soil conservation work. leading members of the party committee and revolutionary committee of ningnsien county in kansu province have made investigation and study among the masses and carried out education in political line by citing typical examples and making comparisons. this has propelled water and soil conservation work forward. the county has built 4,660 hectares of contour terraces and planted 2,660 hectares of trees and 800 hectares of grass this year.

the yushuta production brigade of jungar banner in the inner mongolian autonomous region has put up check dams in all the gullies and covered its sloping land and sandy flats with saplings and grass. this has basically prevented soil erosion and given impetus to the development of farming, forestry, livestock raising and sideline production. the poor brigade has become prosperous.

AGRICULTURE

Chinese Peasants Cultivate Kaoliang and Maize Hybrids

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

poor and lower-middle peasants in china have cultivated good, high-yield hybrid strains of kaoliang (chinese sorghum) and maize in the mass movement for scientific experiments to carry out the eight-point charter for agriculture.

the strains have been spread to a large acreage rapidly. this is a new contribution in increasing china's grain output and breeding hybrid strains.

incomplete statistics for 17 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions last year show that 600,000 hectares were sown to kaoliang hybrids. this rose in 1971 to 1,520,000 hectares, one-fifth the nation's total. partial figures for 19 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions give 2,640,000 hectares as the area sown to hybrid maize last year. it went up to 4,480,000 hectares this year, one-third the nation's total.

these hybrid strains are now grown not only in the northern part of the country but in the south also, where rice and other crops are grown in rotation, as well as arid hilly areas of the south.

hybrid kaoliang is resistant to drought, water-logging and alkali. it is hardy and highly adaptable. it gives high stable yields on large areas. output is 30-40 per cent higher than that of strains. the output of some strains increased 100 per cent and reached 15 tons per hectare.

hybrid maize has remarkable merits. it has a great potential for raising yield. ordinarily it gives 25-30 per cent more and some strains give at least double. hybrid strains of kaoliang and maize are suited to inter-planting with other crops. many areas have accumulated experiences in summer sowing, inter-planting and transplanting these strains. this has stimulated the transformation of the farming system and technique, increased the index of multi-cropping and raised the per unit yield.

all these successes have been achieved under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. the experiments started as early as 1958. but the work did not go smoothly due to sabotage by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, rural cadres, peasants and agro-technicians relentlessly criticized such fallacies as relying solely on specialists, servility to things foreign and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace peddled by liu shao-chi. the peasants became more eager to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line. mass experimental work developed with great vigour, and a new upsurge in breeding and popularizing kaoliang and maize hybrids began. in chucheng county of shantung province over 90 per cent of the production brigades have cultivated

good seed strains. in two years the county trained more than 7,000 poor and lower-middle peasants as seed cultivators. more than 1,400 scientific experimental groups have been set up in kangping county, liaoning province. huaiteh county in kirin province has set up 3,000 scientific experimental groups comprising 17,000 people. there are over 100,000 peasant agro-technicians in the hsinhsien administrative region of shansi province. the experiments by the poor and lower-middle peasants and the agro-technicians have brought good results.

LIVESTOCK

Autonomous Regions in China Increase Livestock Production

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

the inner mongolian, the sinkiang uighur and the tibet autonomous regions have developed livestock production in the past few years. the herdsmen have deepened the mass movement to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, and done considerable capital construction work and improved livestock breeds.

livestock in the inner mongolian autonomous region this year numbers 24.3 per cent more than last year, overfulfilling the state plan. the herdsmen are selling large quantities of animals and animal products to the state to support socialist revolution and construction.

the inner mongolian herdsmen of various nationalities have made great efforts in digging wells, repairing irrigation ditches and planting trees and grass since last winter. the wushenchao commune on the ordos highlands has stabilized 6,000 hectares of shifting sand dunes, planted 2,800 hectares of shelter belts and timber trees, and transformed 4,800 hectares of barren sandy land into good grazing grounds in the past few years. it had over 100,000 head of livestock, five times the number in 1949. livestock production rose this year despite serious drought.

in improving the grasslands, herdsmen of chenghsiangcai banner in inner mongolia built a 200-kilometre-long stone wall to break the strong wind to control shifting sand and grow grass. now the 1,000-square-kilometre degenerated grassland has become a lush green and livestock raising can be expanded.

to raise the quality and number of animals, the cadres, herdsmen and technicians concentrated on improving animal breeds. the autonomous region now has more than two million fine-bred animals.

it now produces over 30 kinds and 100 patterns of woolen textiles, using local fine wool. these products are on sale in various parts of the country.

the sinkiang uighur autonomous region reports big increases in the famous sinkiang fine-wool sheep, palikun horses and ili horses.

since the beginning of this year, the party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the autonomous region have firmly grasped the mass movement to learn from tachai. herdsmen of various nationalities have studied the experience of tachai and are enthusiastically tending herds for the revolution. they also developed agriculture in line with local conditions. about 80 per cent of the communes, brigades and pastoral farms in the livestock areas became self-sufficient in food grain and fodder this year. the figure is 90 per cent for ili, tancheng, altai and some other places where people are mainly engaged in raising livestock.

the livestock areas of sinkiang made fairly rapid progress in capital construction this year. the herdsmen have built roads leading to grazing grounds on the mountains and built winter pens, lambing sheds and insemination and livestock epidemic prevention stations. they also have irrigated the grasslands so that grass output will at least double. the progress in capital construction increases their ability to fight against natural disasters and ensures steady advance in livestock raising. before winter set in last year, the communes and pastoral farms in hoching county of the bayingholen mongolian autonomous chou built some 1,000 pens, set up forage bases and stocked up big quantities of winter fodder. this enabled them to achieve a new record of 96 per cent survival rate of young animals and good results in all kinds of livestock despite serious snowstorms.

the tibet autonomous region now has almost twice as many cattle, horses and sheep as at the time of the democratic reform in 1959.

natural grazing grounds account for two-thirds of tibet's area. after the democratic reform the emancipated tibetan herdsmen firmly took the road of mutual aid and co-operation and stock raising increased. the commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army units stationed in tibet often go to livestock areas to popularize mao tsetung thought among the masses. with deep proletarian feelings, the poor and lower-middle herdsmen study chairman mao's works and foster the concept of tending livestock for the revolution.

snow fell for more than a month on the northern tibetan grasslands. the grazing grounds were one foot deep in ice and snow. the cattle and sheep could not graze. the cadres and commune members of the nungoni people's commune removed ice and snow with spades. after 40 days of hard efforts they triumphed over the snow and the animals were saved.

the training of technical personnel and veterinarians is an important measure and various areas in tibet worked hard on this. more than 50 times as many people now do livestock epidemic prevention work as in 1959. all the administrative regions and cities have their own livestock epidemic prevention centres, every county has its own station and every commune and production brigade a group.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AA TABLE TENNIS

Eight Table Tennis Delegations from Afro-Asian Countries Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

eight table tennis delegations from afghanistan, algeria, kuwait, lebanon, liberia, pakistan, the people's democratic republic of yemen and the sudan arrived here by air early this morning to take part in the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

the heads and a deputy head of the delegations are: m. haidar miakhale, head of the delegation from afghanistan; bekka abdennour, head of the delegation from algeria; abdullah yousef jamal, head of the delegation from kuwait; michel sbat, head of the delegation from lebanon; mckinley a. deshield, head of the delegation from liberia; a.k. hamirani, head of the delegation from pakistan; hussein abdulla abdo yafee, head of the delegation from the people's democratic republic of yemen; and mahmoud al hag abubekr, head, and dr. fardous ali youssif, deputy head, of the delegation from the sudan.

isaac lugonzo, head of the table tennis delegation from kenya, arrived here by the same plane.

they were welcomed at the airport by yu pu-hsueh and wu hsiao-ta, vice-chairmen, and sung chung, secretary general, of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. organizing committee, and leading members of chinese organizations concerned pan chih-kang and chao chih-ching, as well as chinese table tennis coaches and players including hsu yin-sheng, lin hui-ching and liang li-chen.

the airport was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship among the afro-asian peoples and sportsmen. after alighting from the plane, the friends from various countries chatted amiably in the waiting room. they all wished the friendship invitational tournament a complete success.

also present were nazar mahmoud adib, counsellor of the iraqi embassy in peking, and diplomatic officials of the embassies in peking of pakistan, algeria and the people's democratic republic of yemen.

Press Communique of Information Committee of Afro-Asian Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

the information committee of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament issued a press communique here today. full text of the communique follows:

the first meeting of heads of table tennis delegations to the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament was held in peking on october 31.

the meeting heard the report by wang meng, chairman of the organizing committee, on the organizational work of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament, which had been discussed and adopted at the meeting of the sponsor nations.

the meeting was attended by the heads, deputy heads or representatives of the 46 asian and african table tennis delegations that had already arrived in peking.

the meeting was presided over by koji goto, head of the japanese table tennis delegation.

in his report wang meng declared that to date, the table tennis associations of fifty-one countries and regions in asia and africa had accepted the invitation to participate in this friendship invitational tournament, among them twenty-three from asia and twenty-eight from africa. it was by no means fortuitous, he pointed out, that the invitations extended by the six sponsor nations had received such warm response. for a long time, the peoples of various countries in asia and africa had had the similar sufferings, had been confronted with the common task of safeguarding state sovereignty and national independence and building up their countries, and had cherished the common desire to support each other and strengthen their co-operation. this was also the case in the field of sports. the very fact that the table tennis associations of so many countries had readily accepted the invitation to this friendship invitational tournament fully demonstrated that the invitational tournament's aim of "enhancing friendship among the peoples and sportsmen of the asian and african countries and promoting the development of table tennis in asia and africa" was in conformity with the common desire of the peoples and sportsmen of the asian and african countries.

among other things, wang meng's report dealt with the schedule of the friendship invitational tournament, the method of competition and commendation, the draw and the selection of seeded teams and players as well as the setting-up of a technical consultation committee.

the report said that the opening ceremony of the friendship invitational tournament would be held on november 2. the competitions would take place officially from november 3 to 14 in two stages. team events would be conducted in the first stage, and individual events including the veterans' event in the second stage, with two days' interval in between. all the competitions would take place in the peking capital indoor stadium.

in order to fully manifest the spirit of the aim of the friendship invitational tournament, joint practice was arranged for the various table tennis teams from october 28 to november 1, so as to give players from different countries more chance to learn from each other and exchange experience.

the method of competition and commendation of the friendship invitational tournament was decided upon in accordance with the aim of the tournament. the men's and women's team events would be played by group round robbin system to decide the first nine teams. the men's singles, women's singles, including boys' and girls' singles, would first be played by group round robin system and followed by knock-out system, and finally the first three placings were decided. the men's, women's and mixed doubles and the veterans' event would be played by knock-out system to decide the first three placings.

with regard to seeding, according to the tournament regulations decided by the preparatory meeting of the sponsor nations of the friendship invitational tournament, consideration would be given to both the technical level of the participants and appropriate representation of asia and africa deciding the seeded teams and players.

according to the aim of the friendship tournament, the principles of transacting the draw were to ensure that the seeded players would meet as late as possible according to stipulation, and that the players of the same team would meet as late as possible according to stipulation and were to decide the sequence of draw in english alphabetical order. the draw of the nine events took place openly on october 30, and that of the veterans' event would be transacted during the period of team events.

in order that all the competitions of the friendship invitational tournament be conducted smoothly, a technical consultation committee had been set up consisting of one representative from each of the six sponsor nations. under the leadership of the preparatory committee of the sponsor nations, this technical consultation committee was to assist the organizing committee to handle the competition and technical matters in pursuance of the aim of the friendship invitational tournament, to interpret the tournament regulations and to put forward supplements or amendments.

in conclusion wang meng described the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament as a grand sports gathering of the two vast continents of asia and africa. it convincingly demonstrated that the peoples and sportsmen of the countries in asia and africa cherished the common aspirations for strengthening unity and promoting friendship and mutual co-operation through the medium of sports activities. he expressed the conviction that with the co-operation of the sponsor nations as well as the joint efforts of the various delegations, this friendship invitational tournament was bound to be a success, thereby making contributions to enhancing friendship among the peoples and sportsmen of the asian and african countries and promoting the development of table tennis in these continents.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Central Committee of Communist Party of China Greets Sixth Congress of Albanian Party of Labor

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

the central committee of the communist party of china today sent a message to the sixth congress of the albanian party of labour and comrade enver hoxha, extending the warmest greetings to the congress and wishing it a complete success. the full text of the message reads:

the sixth congress of the albanian party of labour,

dear comrade enver hoxha,

dear comrades:

the central committee of the communist party of china extends, on behalf of all the members of the communist party of china and the entire chinese people, the warmest greetings to the sixth congress of the albanian party of labour and wishes it a complete success.

holding aloft the banner of marxism-leninism, adhering to principle and defying brute force, the albanian party of labour founded by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha resolutely opposes u.s.-led imperialism, modern revisionism with soviet revisionism as its centre and the reactionaries of all countries, resolutely supports the oppressed people and nations of the world in their struggle for liberation and resolutely supports the revolutionary struggle of genuine marxist-leninist parties and organizations the world over. this proletarian revolutionary spirit of yours is invaluable, far more valuable than anything. you have made important contributions to the world revolutionary cause and set a brilliant example of proletarian internationalism for the revolutionary people the world over.

integrating the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution at home, the albanian party of labour has won one important victory after another. in the last few years, the heroic albanian people, guided by the militant programme of the fifth congress of the albanian party of labour, have unfolded an enthusiastic campaign for socialist revolution and socialist construction on a bigger scale. party and state life has been further revolutionized. the socialist consciousness of the masses has risen considerably. the socialist economy and culture have become more flourishing with each passing day. the dictatorship of the proletariat is more consolidated. the socialist bulwark, people's albania, has become stronger than ever.

the two parties and peoples of china and albania are the closest comrades-in-arms and comrades. we have always had faith in each other, supported and encouraged each other and learned from each other. this great revolutionary friendship of ours is based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, was formed and has grown in the

struggle against the common enemy and cannot be undermined by any force. in the future as in the past, we will always stand firmly on the side of the albanian party of labour and the albanian people, unite as one, fight shoulder to shoulder and advance hand in hand with them.

the revolutionary situation in the world is getting better and better now. the people of various countries, including those in imperialist states, are rising. the great torrent of revolution is fiercely pounding the entire old world. u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism are making trouble and failing repeatedly. they are beset with difficulties at home and abroad and besieged ring upon ring by the revolutionary people the world over. the two parties and peoples of china and albania, the marxist-leninists the world over, the revolutionary people of the whole world, unite and launch a fiercer attack on u.s. imperialism, social-imperialism and all reaction exclamation victory certainly belongs to us and to the people of the whole world.

the central committee of the communist party of chir

november 1, 1971

Albanian Gymnastic Team Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 31, 1971)

the gymnastic team of albania led by saim bejta left here for home by air today after paying a friendly visit to china.

the team arrived here from changsha by plane on october 17. the albanian comrades-in-arms were honoured at a banquet given by the kwangtung provincial and kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees that evening. the kwangtung provincial physical culture and sports commission held a grand ceremony at the kwangchow indoor stadium to welcome the albanian gymnastic team on the evening of october 20. after the ceremony the gymnasts of albania and kwangtung province gave a friendly exhibition. they gave a second exhibition on the evening of the following day. the stadium was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship and unity of the people of china and albania.

during its stay in kwangchow, the albanian team visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement sponsored by comrade mao tsetung and china's 1971 autumn export commodities fair and went to the memorial centre for the martyrs of kwangchow uprising. they visited a factory and a rural people's commune and saw a sports exhibition and a performance of art items.

the kwangtung provincial and kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees yesterday gave a farewell banquet in honour of the albanian gymnastic team. chinese and albanian comrades sang "the internationale" in unison and talked about revolutionary friendship. they proposed toasts to the ever-lasting great revolutionary friendship

and militant unity of the people of china and albania and to the good health and long life of the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao.

upon its arrival in and departure from kwangchow, the albanian team was accorded a warm welcome and send-off at the airport by chen yu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; hou hsien-tang, a leading member of the kwangtung provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army; chung ming, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of departments concerned and chinese sportsmen.

Albanian Party and State Leaders Greet Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

comrade enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, comrade haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania, and comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, sent a message on october 26 to comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, most warmly greeting the restoration of all the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the message reads:

comrade mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee of the communist

party of china

comrade tung pi-wu,
vice-chairman of the people's republic of china

comrade chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

the entire albanian people, wrapped in an atmosphere of the indescribable revolutionary enthusiasm which has burst out in our country on the eve of the glorious jubilee, the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian party of labour and its 6th congress, received with great joy the news of the complete restoration of the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations organization.

on this occasion, on behalf of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, the presidium of the people's assembly, the council of ministers, of the people's republic of albania, and the albanian people as well as in our own names, we extend to you and, through you, to the glorious communist party of china, to the

government of the people's republic of china and to the fraternal chinese people our warmest greetings and the most cordial wishes.

the restoration of the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations organisation and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique from it are a new and important victory of the chinese people and the people's republic of china in the international arena, another vivid testimony to the indisputable prestige and reputation of the great people's china and its great role and powerful influence in the course of events in the world. it is a result of the victorious march of the 700 million strong chinese people on the road of revolution and socialism under the leadership of their communist party with the great marxist-leninist comrade mao tsetung at the head, of the correct foreign policy of the people's republic of china and its determined struggle in defence of the lofty sovereign interests of the freedom-loving and peace-loving peoples and states.

the victory that the people's republic of china scored at the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly marks a serious defeat for the hostile anti-china policy of u.s. imperialism, which for 22 years in succession has left no stone unturned to prevent the people's republic of china from occupying its rightful place in the united nations. all pressures, blackmail and plots of u.s. imperialism shamefully failed in face of the undeniable reality, of the might and colossal influence of the people's republic of china in the world, and of the boundless sympathy and support it enjoys among the peace-loving peoples and states. contrary to the will of the u.s. imperialists, soviet social-imperialists and all the other enemies of the great chinese people, of peace and progress, justice and truth have emerged victorious, the great injustice done to the chinese people and the people's republic of china has been corrected, and their right to take the lawful place in the united nations organisation, usurped so far by the chiang kai-shek traitorous clique, has been recognized on a world-wide scale. through the decision of the general assembly it was once more confirmed that the world cannot do without great people's china, and that without its participation no important problem whatsoever of the time can rightfully be solved.

the restoration of the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations organisation is warmly greeted by the freedom-loving peoples and peace-loving sovereign countries, who have long since fought and demanded that the people's republic of china should take its merited place in this organisation, because they have always seen in the great people's china, which is an unconquerable fortress of revolution and peace in the world, the faithful and resolute defender of their just cause.

the albanian people who are bound to the great chinese people by an unbreakable revolutionary friendship, immeasurably rejoice at this victory. they consider it as their own victory and wholeheartedly wish them fresh and still greater successes in all fields, internally and in the international arena, so that the prestige and

reputation of the people's republic of china in the world should rise higher and higher.

enver hoxha
first secretary of the central committee
of the albanian party of labour

haxhi lleshi
president of the presidium of the
people's assembly of the people's
republic of albania

mehmet shehu
chairman of the council of ministers
of the people's republic of albania

tirana, october 26, 1971

Albanian Journalists' Delegation Leaves Harbin for Changchun

(NCNA-English Harbin, Oct. 31, 1971)

the albanian journalists' delegation led by stefi kotmilo, deputy editor-in-chief of the journal "rruga e partise", organ of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, wound up its visit to heilungkiang province and left here by train this afternoon for a visit to changchun.

thoma nace, resident correspondent in peking of the newspaper "zeri i popullit", organ of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, has also visited the province together with the delegation.

the delegation arrived here from peking on october 27. the albanian comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed at the airport by leading members of the heilungkiang provincial and harbin municipal revolutionary committees, journalist circles of the province and organizations concerned including yu hung-ta, chuang kuei-chih and shen ming-chang. the same evening, chang lin-chih, secretary of the heilungkiang provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

during its stay in heilungkiang, the delegation visited industrial and mining enterprises and held discussions with workers and housewives. it also went sight-seeing in the city, made an excursion to the sunghua river and saw a revolutionary art performance. the albanian comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed by the revolutionary masses wherever they went.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Algerian National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to houari boumediene, chairman of the council of revolution and premier of the government of the democratic people's republic of algeria, warmly greeting the national day of the democratic people's republic of algeria. the message reads in full as follows:

his excellency houari boumediene,
chairman of the council of revolution and premier of the government of the democratic people's republic of algeria

algiers

on the occasion of the national day of the democratic people's republic of algeria, i, on behalf of the chinese government and people, express warm congratulations to your excellency and to the government and people of algeria.

under your excellency's leadership, the algerian government and people have achieved continuous successes in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, eliminating the colonialist forces and developing their national economy and culture. in international affairs, the algerian government, upholding a just stand, opposes the imperialist policies of aggression and war and big-power hegemony and expansionism and supports the people of various countries in their struggle to safeguard national independence and win national liberation, thus contributing to the afro-asian peoples' cause of unity against imperialism. the chinese government and people greatly rejoice over and admire the successes you have scored and sincerely wish you new victories.

the chinese and algerian peoples have forged a profound militant friendship in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have continuously developed on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. i believe that with the joint efforts of both sides, the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries will be further consolidated and developed.

please allow me to take this opportunity to express, on behalf of the chinese government and people, our heartfelt thanks to the algerian government for the major efforts it has made at the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly for the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations.

chou en-lai

premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, october 31, 1971

Algerian Chairman Boumediene Greets Restoration of China's Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

houari boumediene, chairman of the council of revolution and chairman of the council of ministers of the democratic people's republic of algeria, has sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending the warmest and sincerest congratulations on the restoration to china of all her legitimate rights in the united nations. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

your excellency,

the council of revolution and the government of the democratic people's republic of algeria, truly reflecting the sentiments of profound friendship of the algerian people for the chinese people, most joyfully express to your excellency and to the friendly chinese people the warmest and sincerest congratulations on the occasion of the restoration to the people's republic of china of her full rights in the united nations despite the most perfidious manoeuvres carried out by imperialism in the last 22 years to perpetuate the deprivation of the legitimate rights in the u.n.o. of the government of the people's republic of china, the only authentic representative of the chinese people. the remarkable successes that you have continuously won in the great cause of building your country and your steadfast stand in consistantly supporting all the forces firmly adhering to the cause of national independence, freedom, justice, peace and progress, have heightened the prestige of your glorious nation and further expanded her influence in the international arena. our immense satisfaction with such a historic event which we celebrate as a victory of the whole progressive world can be matched only by our deep conviction that the people's republic of china, by her might and unremitting efforts on the side of the peoples struggling against foreign oppression and domination in all forms, will effectively contribute to the establishment of a new international order which would guarantee to all countries their security and the prosperity and well-being of their people on the basis of respect for strict equality and for their fundamental national interests.

i am convinced that the presence of the people's republic of china in the general assembly and the security council will be favourable to a just settlement of the questions which continue to preoccupy the whole mankind, thereby consolidating peace and security in the world.

with high consideration.

houari boumediene
chairman of the council of revolution and
chairman of the council of ministers of
the democratic people's republic of
algeria

Algerian Foreign Minister Greets Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

abdelaziz bouteflika, member of the council of revolution of the democratic people's republic of algeria and minister of foreign affairs, has sent a message to chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, extending the warmest congratulations on the restoration of the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china

your excellency,

at a time when all the algerian people are celebrating joyfully the brilliant victory gained by the great chinese people on the historical day of october 25, 1971, i most happily express to your excellency my warmest congratulations. i am firmly convinced that the restoration of the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations will effectively contribute to the renovation of this organization, and will certainly strengthen the struggle of all the peoples for independence, freedom, justice and progress.

i rejoice at the new opportunity given to our two countries for still closer cooperation in implementing their respective responsibilities in the united nations organization so as to strengthen the traditional friendship existing between our two peoples and to consolidate the world's anti-imperialist front.

abdelaziz bouteflika
member of the algerian council of revolution and minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of algeria

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Greets Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, has addressed a letter to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending the warmest congratulations on the restoration of all the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the letter reads:

to his excellency mr. chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

your excellency respected mr. premier,

the khmer people, the head of state, the national united front and the royal government of national union

of cambodia are extremely happy and enthusiastic to learn today the historic news of the triumphal victory of the people's republic of china at the united nations organization, where an overwhelming majority of members, defying the vain and base menace of u.s. imperialism, have voted for the restoration of all the rights of the people's republic of china (including her imprescriptible right over the chinese island taiwan) and the pure and simple exoulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique whose illegal presence within the united nations organization was every year energetically denounced by the delegation of the kingdom of cambodia.

since 1970, our kingdom in its turn has become the victim of the utterly unjust, cynical and cunning manoeuvre of u.s. imperialism which arbitrarily makes u thant to give the seat of our kingdom to the clique of the traitor lon nol, a little "chiang kai-shek" and the enemy of its own people, which only represents imperialism -- its master and employer.

we, patriotic and resistant khmers, regret deeply for not having been able to participate this year in the historic vote that brings to our greatest and most faithful friend -- the people's republic of china -- her present triumph completely merited in every respect.

this year, 1971, witnesses the prestige of the people's republic of china in the world reaching the zenith. this is essentially the great work of the very illustrious chairman mao tsetung, admirably assisted by your excellency, mr. premier, and also the great work of the heroic and very talented chinese people whose multiple successes in the field of socialist construction, in the prodigious development of economy, science and revolutionary culture, in the struggle against imperialism and injustice in complete solidarity with the peoples who are the victims and to whom the people's republic of china gives incomparable support and multiform aid, and in the field of international relations based on the principles of equality and peaceful coexistence, have won the admiration and esteem of all the peoples in the world.

we, patriotic and resistant khmers, are definitely relieved to see that this so irritant question -- irritant because it should not have been posed -- of the appurtenance of taiwan is at last resolved and irreversibly resolved by the vote of the united nations organization by expelling from it the chiang kai-shek clique. this means that taiwan is an island that rightly belongs to the people's republic of china under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung.

another consequence of the triumphal victory of the people's republic of china at the united nations organization is that it constitutes a very serious defeat inflicted on u.s. imperialism, which from now on will never be able to act as master neither in the assembly nor in our third-world, and which will not be able to maintain in power for long in certain cities of our asia (such as seoul, saigon and phnompenh) the illegal and anti-popular "governments" in its pay. concerning this, the triumph of the people's republic of china constitutes for the people of the three countries in indochina in general and for the khmer people in particular (n.u.f.c. and r.g.n.u.c.) a very stirring encouragement and gives them "today more than before" the certainty to defeat completely the aggressor imperialism and its puppets.

besides, the entry of the people's republic of china into the united nations organization will enable this organization for the first time in its history to comply more faithfully with the fundamental principles of its charter, which till now have neither been respected nor applied, and this involves particularly the principles of equality between big and small nations, non-interference by big nations in the affairs of other nations, the right of each nation (even small) to self-determination and to be completely independent of the big nations in the world, and the condemnation of aggression and other forms of injustice which certain powers (imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist) still inflict with impunity on many countries of the third-world.

before this month, october, 1971, all the big powers except china are in the united nations organization, but the small and weak countries like cambodia could not count on their "justice". from now on, we have an authentic advocate and defender -- the people's republic of china, which, in spite of her might as a world power, will always refuse to be a member of the "club" of the big powers and will resolutely remain in the family of the countries and peoples of asia, africa and latin america, which have yet to struggle during many years in order to become really and completely master of their resources and destiny. this undoubtedly constitutes one of the most marvellous titles of glory for the people's republic of china.

it is with these sentiments that i ask your excellency to entreat his excellency, the very respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung, and the great chinese people to accept, and to accept yourself the most ardent and fraternal congratulations of myself, the khmer people, the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c., with the assurances of our highest and most grateful consideration and the expression of our sentiments of great pride of being your comrades-in-arms and your old and faithful friends.

(signed) samdech norodom sihanouk
head of state of cambodia

Samdech Penn Nouth Greets Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, addressed a letter on october 28 to chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, extending the warmest congratulations on the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the letter reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai,
member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

your excellency,

with boundless joy and emotion, the cambodian people, the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia have learned about the great victory of the great fraternal chinese people in the united nations organization. though it had conducted perfidious and hopeless manoeuvres to the last moment, u.s. imperialism failed to bar once more the door of the international organization against the representatives of the great nation of the world with its 800 million inhabitants, and to maintain the illegal occupation by the moribund chiang kai-shek clique of the seat which should normally return to the sole and only legal government of china, that of the people's republic of china.

for 22 years, the u.s. government had used all means and resorted to all kinds of pressure to prevent the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations organization and its specialized institutions. but, the defence of an evil cause can never succeed.

your excellency,

at the moment when the great fraternal chinese people have won unprecedented diplomatic victory in international relations, allow me, on behalf of the fighting cambodian people, the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia, to extend to you my warmest and sincerest fraternal congratulations.

this political and diplomatic achievement confirms the correct road which the people's republic of china, under the leadership of respected chairman mao tsetung, has always followed in the international arena since her founding. this constitutes the greatest common success of the people in the world who love peace, justice, freedom, independence and progress.

as all other anti-imperialist people, the fighting cambodian people in the revolutionary war of national and people's liberation which they are waging without retreat and comoromise against the u.s. imperialists, their saigon and bangkok lackeys and their sub-lackeys, the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique, are greatly encouraged by this common victory.

i wish to reiterate my warmest congratulations to your excellency and request you to accept the assurances of my highest and most fraternal consideration.

(signed) penn nouth
chairman of the political bureau of
the central committee of the n.u.f.c.
and prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c.

peking, october 28, 1971

Foreign Minister of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Greets Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, addressed a letter on october 26 to chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, warmly greeting the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the letter reads in full as follows:

his excellency mr. chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china

peking

mr. minister,

the royal government of national union of cambodia has learnt with immense enthusiasm and joy that the u.n. general assembly has triumphantly voted for albania's resolution on restoring all the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in that international organization and its affiliated organizations and expelling the chiang kai-shek clique therefrom.

we consider the brilliant victory won by the fraternal chinese people and the government of the people's republic of china under the leadership of their great leader chairman mao tsetung, as the victory of the khmer people and the royal government of national union of cambodia themselves.

it is the triumph of a just cause and of truth.

we are convinced that the victory has opened the road to success for other just causes in the world.

i wish, on this occasion, to extend to your excellency my warm congratulations on the great victory of chinese diplomacy.

please accept, mr. minister, the assurances of my highest and most friendly consideration.

sarin chhak
minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia

peking, october 26, 1971

CHINA AND CEYLON

Prime Minister of Ceylon Greets Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

mrs. sirimavo r.d. bandaranaike, prime minister of ceylon, has sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending sincerest felicitations on the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the message reads:

"i was very pleased to learn of the resounding victory of the resolution at the united nations general assembly for the admission of the people's republic of china. please accept my sincerest felicitations and that of my government and people on this happy event to which we had been looking forward. the restoration of the people's republic of china to its rightful place which was denied to her a quarter of a century is indeed a momentous event in world history and in the u.n. where it will mark the dawn of new era. as the prime minister of a country which has constantly supported and worked for the admission of the people's republic of china to the united nations, i personally welcome this event in common no doubt with the overwhelming majority of the world community and we look forward to fruitful cooperation with you for the attainment of the common purposes and objectives in the interest of world peace."

Acting Head of Government of Ceylon Greets Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

maithripala senanayake, acting head of the government of ceylon, has sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warmest congratulations on the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the message reads:

"please accept on behalf of the government of ceylon, the honourable prime minister and myself our warmest congratulations to yourself and the government of the people's republic of china on the historic decision of the united nations to restore your lawful seat in the united nations organization. we are confident that the entry of china into the united nations will enhance the efficacy of the united nations in international affairs and add considerably to the resolution of problems of peace, security and development."

CHINA AND PR CONGO

President of People's Republic of Congo Greets Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

major marien ngouabi, president of the central committee of the congolese party of labour and president of the state council of the people's republic of the congo, sent a message on october 27 to chairman mao tsetung, extending sincere felicitations on the restoration of the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the message reads:

his excellency mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china

peking

the congolese people united round their party, the congolese party of labour, are celebrating with extreme joy the brilliant and historic victory won by the valiant chinese people under your correct and wise leadership.

the restoration of the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations organization and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique which is nearing its doom have opened a new era for fairer relations among nations. together with the chinese people, all the oppressed and exploited peoples have recovered their rights to the freedom of expression, to the affirmation of their personality and to the rightful reclamation of their freedom. therefore, this victory is also a victory for all the peoples of africa, asia and latin america and for all the democratic forces of europe and north america.

this event confirms once again the correctness of your brilliant thought. you have told us that imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers and that no matter how big is their repressive material power, it can never intimidate those who refuse to be slaves.

the congolese people share whole-heartedly the great and just satisfaction of the friendly chinese people and believe that the chinese people will make a militant and outstanding contribution in the united nations organization to make it an instrument veritably in the service of peace and freedom.

more than ever, the congolese people are standing on the side of the chinese people for the triumph of the ideals of progress, justice and peace in a world in which the exploitation of man will be banished through the annihilation of imperialism and its lackeys.

comrade chairman, please allow me, in the name of the congolese people and their party, to extend our sincere congratulations, wishing the chinese people and their glorious communist party happiness and prosperity and wishing

you good health and longevity so that the friendly chinese people, guided by your radiant and correct thought, will win even greater victories.

major marien ngouabi
president of the central committee
of the congolese party of labour
and president of the state council

brazzaville, october 27, 1971

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

President of Equatorial Guinea Greets Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

francisco macias nguema, president of the republic of equatorial guinea, sent a message on october 27 to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing the warmest congratulations on the restoration of the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the message reads:

i learned with very great pleasure the admission of the great chinese people to the united nations. i, on behalf of the people, party and government of equatorial guinea, express the warmest congratulations to the chinese people and government and the communist party of china on the historic event of the restoration of the lawful rights of china's sole government in the international community. the entry of people's china into the united nations constitutes a victory of the organization because it will contribute to the consolidation of peace and the settlement of world problems.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Minister of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs Greets Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

el hadj saifoulaye diallo, guinean minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, sent a message to chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister of the people's republic of china, congratulating him on the restoration to the people's republic of china of her lawful rights in the united nations. the message reads:

on the occasion of the admission of your great country to the united nations organization, the guinean people, party, government and i myself extend congratulations

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi President Greets Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

ahmed hassan al-bakr, president of the republic of iraq, sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, on october 27 extending the best congratulations on the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the historic resolution adopted on the night of october 25 at the u.n. general assembly on the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china as the sole lawful representative of the entire chinese people, i have the pleasure to extend, in my own name and on behalf of the people and the government of the republic of iraq, the best congratulations and wishes to you personally and the friendly people and government of the people's republic of china.

i am convinced that this historic event will be a positive and effective contribution to the strengthening of world peace based on righteousness and justice and in support of the peoples' struggle for freedom and independence and against the imperialist and zionist forces.

the exercise of its natural rights in the world organization by such a major power as people's china will be a support to the progressive front of the world and help the united nations in undertaking its responsibilities for the liberation and progress of the peoples.

i reaffirm to your excellency on this occasion the willingness of the government of the republic of iraq to strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with your friendly country.

ahmed hassan al-bakr,
president of the republic of iraq
baghdad, october 27, 1971

to the chinese people, communist party and government and you yourself on your diplomatic victory over the reactionary forces. the restoration of the legitimate rights of your country in the united nations organization is the result of the unremitting struggle of the progressive forces of the world. it evidently proves that the unity of the progressive forces is invincible. this victory is the starting point of an offensive of the progressive forces to exercise their irresistible influence on history.

with highest consideration

CHINA AND IRAN

Joint Communique of Government of People's Republic of China and Imperial Government of Iran on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Iran

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1971)

joint communique of the government of the people's republic of china and the imperial government of iran on the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and iran

the government of the people's republic of china and the imperial government of iran, in conformity with their common desire to develop friendly relations between the two countries, have agreed to establish diplomatic relations. they have also agreed to designate ambassadors within the shortest possible period.

the government of the people's republic of china firmly supports the imperial government of iran in its just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and protect its national resources.

the imperial government of iran recognizes the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government of china.

(signed) chang tung
ambassador of the people's republic of china to pakistan

(signed) mohammad hussain mashayekh faridani
ambassador of his imperial majesty the shahanshah aryamehr of iran to pakistan

islamabad, august 16, 1971

CHINA AND JAPAN

Friendship Group to China of Democratic Women's Club of Japan Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

the friendship group to china of the democratic women's club of japan led by hisa fujita, leader, and tamae fuji, secretary general, of the group, arrived in peking yesterday evening. leading members of the departments concerned and representatives of the women of the capital went to the railway station to welcome the group.

the group came to china on october 16 for a visit. it had visited kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan, hangchow, shanghai and tientsin before coming to peking.

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and his wife yu li-chun today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the japanese friends on the delegation of the japan international trade promotion association. they were: magosaburo yoshimura and his daughter hiroko yoshimura, yasuji saito and his wife yuri saito, katsunori kokubu and his wife kikuko kokubu, eiichi shukutani and his wife teruko watanabe, ikuo minagawa, kunihiro toge and shinobu watari.

taking part in the meeting were also teiji hagiwara, managing director of the japan international trade promotion association, takamaru morita, executive director of the association, and nobuhisa izawa.

present at the meeting were leading members of chinese organizations concerned liu hsi-wen, wang ming-chun, wang wen-lin, wang hsiao-yun, hsu ming, chang feng, chou chi and lin li-yun.

after the meeting kuo mo-jo and yu li-chun gave a banquet in honour of the japanese friends.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian President Greets Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

colonel moussa traore, president of the national liberation military committee, head of state, and premier of the government, of the republic of mali, sent a message on october 26 to tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, expressing warm congratulations on the restoration of the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the message reads:

his excellency mr. tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china,

peking

the malian people, the national liberation military committee, the government and myself have learned with great pleasure the news of the admission of the people's republic of china to the united nations and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique. this victory won by the great chinese people is the crown of their consistent and heroic struggle for peace and justice in the relations among the nations. i am convinced that the participation of your country in the work of the united nations organisation will be of great importance to the future of the organisation and will certainly contribute to the strengthening of peace and the development of international cooperation.

with very high consideration.

colonel moussa traore,

president of the national liberation military committee, head of state, and premier of the government, of the republic of mali

koulouba, october 26, 1971

Malian Military Delegation Visits Peking Tungfanghung Motor Vehicle Plant

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

the military delegation of the republic of mali led by captain kissima doukara visited the tungfanghung motor vehicle plant in peking this morning. the delegation was warmly welcomed by the workers.

yaya diarra, charge d'affaires ad interim of the malian embassy in peking, went to the plant with the delegation.

a leading member of the plant gave the distinguished guests an account of how the workers broke with superstitions and displayed the spirit of self-reliance

and hard struggle to turn out automobiles. the guests were then shown round the workshops of body, frame, general assembly and tools. they warmly praised the workers' achievements in production.

chao chun-cheng, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence, accompanied the distinguished guests on the visit.

Yeh Chien-ying, Su Yu and Peng Shao-hui Meet Malian Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, su yu, vice-minister of national defence and peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with captain kissima doukara, member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of defence, interior and security, and all the members of the military delegation of the republic of mali he is leading.

the members of the malian military delegation present were major abdoulaye diallo, commander of the national gendarme, captain aliou traore, maintenance officer, and lieutenant ousmane dao, communication officer.

yaya diarra, charge d'affaires ad interim of the malian embassy in peking, was present.

also present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned including yuan hua-ping, ho ying, liang pu, cheng fei, chao chun-cheng, chang ko, fu chia-ping and shu ling-yang.

Malian Military Delegation Leader Gives Farewell Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

captain kissima doukara, member of the malian national liberation military committee, minister of defence, interior and security and leader of the military delegation of the republic of mali gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet on invitation were su yu, chinese vice-minister of national defence; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of departments concerned including tien wei-hsin, feng yung-shun, pan yen, kuang jen-nung, liang pu, chang ta-chih, chen hsiang, li chia-yi, hu chi-tsai, lung chen-piao, li kang, chai cheng-wen, yuan hua-ping, chen mu-hua, liu fu-chih, wang lei, ting hsi-lin and ho ying.

also attending the banquet on invitation were mamadi kaba, charge d'affaires ad interim of the guinean embassy in peking, almamy youssouf ly, charge d'affaires a.i. of the mauritanian embassy in peking, and military attaches of the embassies of various countries in peking.

present at the banquet were yaya diarra, charge d'affaires a.i. of the malian embassy in peking, and toure thierno, leader, and sekou diakite, deputy leader, of the table-tennis delegation from mali which has come here to attend the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

a warm atmosphere of friendship between the two peoples and two armies of china and mali prevailed at the banquet. minister kissima doukara and vice-minister su yu spoke at the banquet.

in his speech, minister kissima doukara said: the enthusiastic welcome accorded to our delegation during its visit to china demonstrates the profound friendly sentiments of the people and army of china for the people and armed forces of mali. he said: since shortly after the liberation of our country, the people of mali have established solid relations of friendship and cooperation with the people's republic of china. "the policies of our two countries have common factors. these factors which we should further develop are: firm opposition to aggression, oppression and exploitation; resolute struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism; firm opposition to the use of force and the threat of force in the relations between nations; and elimination of racial segregation and racial discrimination."

he pointed out that the relations between mali and china were founded on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence. "the relations of cooperation resulting from this have effectively contributed to the consolidation of our independence, to the realization of our independent national economy and to the strengthening of our defence potentials", he continued.

he said: "the militant solidarity between the people of our two countries is an integral part of the militant unity on the anti-imperialist front. this front is actively fighting for the victory of the people of africa in their liberation struggle against the domination of colonialism, for the victory of the arab people against the expansionism of israel, and for the victory of the people of indochina and korea against imperialist aggression and menace."

minister kissima doukara said: we are glad to see that china is winning ever more brilliant victories both internally and externally. they are victories for the people the world over against imperialism, and it is natural for us to be proud of them.

in his speech, vice-minister su yu said: the visit to our country by the military delegation of the republic of mali has expressed the deep desire of the malian people and army to further the friendly relations and cooperation between china and mali. the malian people may rest assured that the chinese people will always stand together with them in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for safeguarding national independence and building their own country.

vice-minister su yu said: at present, the imperialist policies of aggression and war have met with strong opposition from the people throughout the world. in scheming to manipulate international affairs and obstruct the trend of times, one or two superpowers have repeatedly suffered ignominious failure. a few days ago, the u.n. general assembly adopted by an overwhelming majority the resolution put forward by albania, algeria and 21 other countries. this is a victory of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in foreign affairs and a victory for the people of the whole world and all the countries upholding justice. it also represents the bankruptcy of the policy of obstructing the restoration of the legitimate rights of our country in the united nations obdurately pursued by u.s. imperialism over a long period of time and of its wild scheme to create "two chinas" in the united nations. however, not reconciled to its defeat, u.s. imperialism is still forcibly occupying our territory taiwan province and, in league with the japanese reactionaries, it is intensifying its efforts in engineering the so-called "taiwan independence movement" and constantly spreading the fallacy that "the status of taiwan remains to be determined." the chinese people will continue to maintain high vigilance and together with the people of various countries, continue to struggle for thoroughly smashing the scheme of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries to separate taiwan from our country. the chinese people are determined to liberate their own sacred territory taiwan province exclamation

vice-minister su yu concluded: the chinese people's great leader chairman mao points out: "the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other." we are heartily thankful to the malian government and people and the governments and peoples of all the other friendly countries for their valuable support to us in our socialist revolution and socialist construction and in international affairs. the chinese people armed with mao tsetung thought will, as always, firmly stand on the side of the people of various countries, resolutely support the malian people and the other african peoples in their struggles against imperialism and colonialism, resolutely support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggles against u.s.-israeli aggressors, resolutely support the three indochinese peoples to carry the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end until final victory and resolutely support the just struggles of all the countries and peoples subjected to imperialist aggression, interference, control and bullying.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian President Greets Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

_____ moktar ould daddah, president of the islamic republic of mauritania, sent a message on october 26 to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending the sincerest congratulations on the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai, premier of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the historic vote confirming the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations organization, i have the honour to extend to your excellency, the friendly chinese people and their government the sincerest congratulations of the mauritanian people, their party and government and myself. we celebrate the event as a great victory of the forces of justice and peace in the common struggle we are waging for the triumph of the noble ideals inscribed in the united nations charter.

with high consideration.

moktar ould daddah,
president of the islamic republic of mauritania

nouakchott, october 26, 1971

Mauritanian Foreign Minister Greets Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

_____ hamdi ould mouknass, minister of foreign affairs of the islamic republic of mauritania, sent a message to the foreign minister of the people's republic of china on october 28 extending warm greetings on the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the message reads:

minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china

peking

i have the honour to send you my warm congratulations following the admission of the people's republic of china to the united nations. i express my great satisfaction to see the just cause of the great chinese people crowned

with success. i am convinced that nurtured by the thought of the illustrious and wise chairman mao tsetung and under his brilliant leadership, the valiant chinese people will win victory over all their enemies and score more victories.

hamdi ould mouknass,
minister of foreign affairs of the
islamic republic of mauritania

nouakchott, october 28, 1971

CHINA AND NEPAL

King Mahendra Greets Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

king mahendra of nepal sent a message to tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, on october 26 extending hearty congratulations on the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the message reads:

his excellency
mr. tung pi-wu
vice-chairman of the people's republic of china

peking

on this happy occasion of the adoption of the albanian resolution by the united nations admitting the people's republic of china and expelling the chiang kai-shek clique, we extend to you our hearty congratulations. we are confident that with the admission of your great country into the family of nations this world body will undoubtedly be more effective in maintaining world peace and international justice.

mahendra
kathmandu, october 26, 1971

Nepalese Prime Minister Greets Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

kirti nidhi bista, prime minister of nepal, sent a message on october 26 to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending congratulations on the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the message reads:

his excellency
mr. chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking

we are extremely happy that the albanian resolution of which nepal is one of the co-sponsors has been passed by the general assembly. the passing of the resolution enables your great country to take the rightful place in the world body. we are confident that with the admission of your great country there is bound to be greater contribution to the maintenance of world peace and security. congratulations.

prime minister of nepal
kirti nidhi bista
kathmandu, october 26, 1971

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Comrade Kim Il Sung Greets Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, sent a message on october 27 to comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending the warmest congratulations on the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the message reads in full as follows:

comrade mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee of the communist
party of china

comrade chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the
people's republic of china

peking

i, in the name of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and the entire korean people and in my own name, extend the warmest congratulations to you and, through you, to the central committee of the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people upon the expulsion of the delegates of the chiang kai-shek clique from all u.n. bodies and the restoration of all the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations by a resolution of the u.n. general assembly on october 25.

the adoption at the current session of the u.n. general assembly by an overwhelming majority vote of the resolution of albania, algeria and 20 other countries demanding the restoration of all the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and the immediate expulsion of the delegates of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations and all its bodies is not only a great victory for the chinese people but also a great victory for the revolutionary peoples of asia and the rest of the world and signifies a shameful defeat and a heavy blow to the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys who have persistently hampered the restoration of the lawful rights of china in the united nations, resorting for more than 20 years to plots to blockade and isolate the people's republic of china and fabricate "two chinas" and "one china, one taiwan".

this is also a brilliant victory of the foreign policy of the government of the people's republic of china, showing to the full the irresistible trend of the present time to recognize the people's republic of china as the only legitimate government of the chinese people and is a reflection of the demand of the world that the people's republic of china, a powerful socialist country, can by no means be excluded in solving the major international issues and should play its proper role in it.

the korean people sincerely rejoice over the daily growth of the might of the people's republic of china and the rapid rise in its international position, and warmly hail the victory of the chinese people as a common victory.

believing that the militant friendship and solidarity sealed in blood between the korean and chinese peoples will be further strengthened in the joint struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, the common enemies, and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, i take this opportunity to heartily wish you and the fraternal chinese people more new and great successes in internal and external activities for the prosperity and development of the people's republic of china.

kim il sung
general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea

pyongyang, october 27, 1971

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Premier Pham Van Dong Greets Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

comrade pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, sent a message on october 29 to comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warm congratulations on the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the message reads:

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly recently adopted the resolution on the restoration of the lawful right of representation of the people's republic of china at the u.n. and its various organs and at the same time expelled the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from this organization.

on behalf of the vietnamese people and the d.r.v.n. government, i send you, comrade premier, the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people my warm congratulations.

the restoration of the legitimate seat of the people's republic of china at the u.n. is the result of the persistent struggle of the chinese people who have won the active support of the peoples of the socialist countries and all the progressive peoples in the world. this is another failure of the u.s. imperialists in their scheme to deny the people's republic of china of her legitimate right of representation at the u.n. and to stubbornly occupy taiwan province, an inseparable part of the territory of the people's republic of china.

i request comrade premier to accept my cordial salutations.

pham van dong
premier of the government
of the democratic republic
of viet nam

hanoi, october 29, 1971

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

President Yahya Khan Greets Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

agha mohammad yahya khan, president of pakistan, sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending sincere congratulations on the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the message reads:

"on this historic occasion of the restoration of the legitimate rights of the great chinese people in the united nations, i offer on behalf of the government and people of pakistan and my own behalf sincere felicitations to you and to the government and people of china. we have always maintained that the united nations could neither be complete nor effective till the legitimate rights of the chinese people were restored. we feel a sense of satisfaction and great happiness on this momentous development. the vote at the u.n. general assembly last night is a vindication of the firm and just stand of the people's republic of china on this issue. we are confident that the presence at the united nations of the people's republic of china will make it truly universal and serve as a vital contribution to the efforts of that organization towards safeguarding the rights of all peoples of the world as also to international peace and justice. we in pakistan stand ready to cooperate with the people's republic of china in all its efforts to promote these objectives."

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Party and Government Leaders Greet Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in United Nations

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council of the socialist republic of romania, and comrade ion gheorghe maurer, chairman of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania, has sent a message to comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending the warmest congratulations on the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the message reads:

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

dear comrades,

learning with especial satisfaction of the outcome of voting at the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly, we, on behalf of the romanian communist party, the state council and the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania, the entire romanian people and in our own name, extend the warmest congratulations to you, the communist party of china, the state council of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people on the occasion of the restoration of the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and all its organizations.

the restoration of the rights due to the people's republic of china in the u.n. is an act of justice which is of special significance to the activity of the u.n.o. and to the cause of progress and peace in the world. it is a victory for the correct policy of recognition of the special role and importance of the people's republic of china in international life, a victory for the fact that in our times, a durable settlement of major contemporary problems in conformity with the aspirations of the peoples is inconceivable without the participation, on an equal footing, of people's china and all states, be they big, medium-sized or small. this decision solemnly confirms the undeniable reality that there is only one china in the world and the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal representative of all chinese people.

we are deeply convinced that the presence of the people's republic of china in the u.n. will be an essential contribution to the observance of the norms of international law, to the enhanced role of the u.n.o. in promoting the principles of national independence and sovereignty, full equality, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual benefit, restraint from the threat or use of force, principles governing relations among states.

we avail ourselves of this opportunity to reaffirm our conviction that the relations of friendship and manysided cooperation between our two parties and countries, firmly based on mutual respect and the principles of marxism-leninism and socialist internationalism, will steadily expand in the interests of our two peoples, of strengthening the anti-imperialist forces and of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

we wholeheartedly wish the people's republic of china full success in her activity in the united nations organization and other international bodies.

nicolae ceausescu,
general secretary of the
romanian communist party and
president of the state council
of the socialist republic of
romania

ion gheorghe maurer,
chairman of the council of
ministers of the socialist
republic of romania

Romanian Foreign Minister Greets Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

comrade corneliu manescu, minister of foreign affairs of the socialist republic of romania, sent a message to comrade chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, warmly greeting the restoration of the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the message reads:

comrade chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs
of the people's republic of china,

on the occasion of the restoration to the people's republic of china of her lawful rights in the united nations and all its bodies, please allow me to express heartily to you my warm congratulations.

the restoration of the rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations organization is a highly important event for enhancing the role of the u.n. in the settlement of the major problems of the international life. it corresponds to the interests of all peoples and of the cause of progress and peace in the world.

i wish you and all comrades of the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china great successes in the activities henceforth in the united nations organization.

corneliu manescu
minister of foreign affairs of
the socialist republic of romania

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone President Greets Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

siaka stevens, president of sierra leone, sent a message to chairman mao tsetung on october 26 extending heartfelt congratulations on the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the message reads:

peking, the people's republic of china

chairman mao tsetung,

we in sierra leone have followed with keen interest the progress of the united nations debate culminating in your country's admission to that august organisation as the legal and logical representative of the chinese people. we are enheartened that the people's republic of china now takes its rightful place in the world community of nations. i send you my personal and heartfelt congratulations as well as those of the government and people of the republic of sierra leone. we are confident that the people's republic of china will continue to make invaluable contribution to world peace and security.

siaka stevens
president
freetown, october 26, 1971

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali President Greets Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

major general mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic, sent a message to chairman mao tsetung on october 27, extending heartfelt congratulations on the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the message reads:

peking, the people's republic of china

his excellency chairman mao tsetung

on the occasion of the restoration of the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations, i wish to express on behalf of the supreme revolutionary council, the government and people of the somali democratic republic, and in my own name our heartfelt congratulations to your excellency and to the government and people of china. indeed the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations is a victory for our long-drawn struggle. in this historic occasion, we salute the government and people of china who under your exemplary and epoch-making leadership achieved a tremendous victory which serves as a guiding pigeon for all peoples struggling for their just causes. in conclusion, i am sure that the active participation of the people's republic of china in the united nations will make great contributions towards the realization of the true aims and objectives of the united nations and the aspirations of all peoples struggling against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. please accept the assurance of my highest and fraternal consideration.

major general mohamed siad barre
president of the supreme
revolutionary council
mogadiscio, october 27, 1971

Chinese Government Delegation Back to Peking from Somalia

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

the government delegation of the people's republic of china led by sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, returned to peking by air today after attending the celebrations of the second anniversary of the somali revolution.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by yang li-kung and li shu-jung, leading members of the ministry of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of other departments concerned.

also present were omer mohamed ahmed, charge d'affaires ad interim, and mohamed osman omar, first secretary, of the somali embassy in peking.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

President Huynh Tan Phat Greets Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, sent a message on october 29 to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warm congratulations on the restoration of the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the message reads:

his excellency chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking,

on behalf of the people and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, i sincerely wish to convey to your excellency, the government of the people's republic of china and the brother chinese people my warm congratulations on the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations organization.

this was a victory of the great people of china who have enjoyed the sympathy and support from the other socialist countries and many nationalist countries and the justice-loving people all over the world. it was at the same time an ignominious failure of the u.s. imperialists' schemes aimed at maintaining the chiang kai-shek clique in the u.n.o.

we wish the chinese people many and yet greater successes in the building of their powerful country and in their struggle to defeat the u.s. imperialists' and

their henchmen's scheme of indefinitely occupying taiwan province, an integral part of the sacred territory of the people's republic of china.

may the militant solidarity between the peoples of south viet nam and china last forever.

huynh tan phat,
president of the provisional
revolutionary government of
the republic of south viet nam,

south viet nam, october 29, 1971

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message of Sympathy to Typhoon Victims in South Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation, and huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, extending deep sympathy on behalf of the chinese government and people to the people in the coastal areas of central trung bo of south viet nam hit by typhoon. the message reads:

nguyen huu tho,
president of the presidium of the central committee
of the south viet nam national front for liberation,

huynh tan phat,
president of the provisional revolutionary government
of the republic of south viet nam,

recently the coastal areas of central trung bo of south viet nam were seriously hit by a typhoon causing serious storms and floods, for which the chinese people are very much concerned. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i extend deep sympathy to you and, through you, to the people in the afflicted areas of south viet nam.

at present the u.s. aggressors and the nguyen van thieu puppet clique are taking advantage of the natural disaster to carry out barbarous attacks and brutal persecution against the people in the afflicted areas, thus committing new crimes against the south vietnamese people. however, no difficulty can overwhelm the long-tempered, heroic south vietnamese people. under the leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, they are further uniting and waging a heroic struggle against natural disasters and the u.s. and puppet troops. we are deeply convinced that the fraternal south vietnamese people will certainly speedily overcome the natural disaster.

smash all kinds of schemes and plots by the enemy and win new victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china
november 1, 1971

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Foreign Minister Greets Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

dr. mansour khalid, minister of foreign affairs of the democratic republic of the sudan, sent a message to chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, on october 27 extending congratulations on the restoration to the people's republic of china of her lawful rights in the united nations. the message reads:

mr. chi peng-fei
acting minister of foreign affairs of
the people's republic of china

peking

permit me, your excellency, on this great occasion of the admission of the people's republic of china to the u.n. to personally congratulate you and, through you, your great country and glorious people. the admission of china is indeed a victory to the organization and to the noble aims of its charter and a triumph of the world human conscience which was able after 20 years of unrelenting struggle to see a long wrong righted. the u.n. is now more representative and to my sincere belief more able to brave the challenges of world peace, international security and economic development. the government and people of the democratic republic of the sudan who have always fought conscientiously and heartily for the admission of your great country to the u.n. and who have always maintained friendly and cordial relations with your country are particularly happy to share with you the auspicious occasion for international recognition. i am sure that the amicable relations that exist between our two countries will now find wider horizons of cooperation.

dr. mansour khalid
minister of foreign affairs
democratic republic of the sudan
khartoum, october 27, 1971

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Syria Greets Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

abdelrahman khleifawi, chairman of the council of ministers of the syrian arab republic, sent a message on october 27 to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending his most cordial congratulations on the restoration to the people's republic of china of her legitimate rights in the united nations. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking,

i am very glad to learn the news of the restoration to the people's republic of china of her legitimate rights in the united nations organization and the great chinese people's recovery of their natural place in the international organization.

this great event proves that the forces of liberation and of socialism will win finally and that imperialism and its allies will suffer defeat in face of the struggle and perseverance of peoples.

the syrian arab republic, which has from the very beginning struggled for the people's republic of china to take the place which belongs to her in the united nations organization and for the chinese people to recover their legitimate rights, rights which imperialism attempted to give to its lackeys, is firmly convinced that your victory is a victory of all the peoples and all the forces of freedom in the world and that it is a certain defeat for world imperialism, zionism and reaction.

permit me, your excellency, to extend to you, in my own name and on behalf of the government of the syrian arab republic, the most cordial congratulations, wish you happiness and good health, and the friendly chinese people further victories and progress.

abdelrahman khleifawi
chairman of the council of ministers

damascus, october 27. 1971

Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister of Syria Greets Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

abdul halym khaddam, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and foreign minister of the syrian arab republic, sent a message on october 26 to chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister of the people's republic of china, extending the warmest congratulations on the restoration of the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china,

peking

the restoration of the lawful rights of the great chinese people in the international family and the recognition by the united nations organization of people's china as the sole representative of the chinese people have been welcomed with great joy in the syrian arab republic. this brilliant victory of principles of justice and progressive forces and the defeat of u.s. imperialism once more prove that the artificial creations supported by the forces of imperialism can not survive, and that sooner or later, justice would prevail and truth would dominate. the syrian arab republic, which has from the beginning waged a vigorous struggle for the restoration of the legitimate rights of people's china in the world organization, rejoys at the fact today that her efforts and those made by progressive peoples have brought about this great victory. my government considers your country's presence in the security council as a precious guarantee in favour of the peoples, and also a factor which constantly strengthens the struggle in the world organization against imperialism and its schemes. on behalf of the government of the syrian arab republic, i request you, mr. minister, to accept my warmest congratulations and sincerest wishes for the grandeur and prosperity of the friendly chinese people.

abdul halym khaddam
vice-chairman of the council of
ministers and foreign minister
of the syrian arab republic

damascus, october 26, 1971

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

Premier of Arab Republic of Yemen Greets Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

mohsin al aini, premier and foreign minister of the arab republic of yemen, sent a message on october 27 to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, greeting the restoration to the people's republic of china of all her legitimate rights in the united nations. the message reads:

his excellency chou en-lai, premier of the state council

peking

we express our congratulations to your excellency and the people of the people's republic of china on the occasion of your country's admission to the u.n. seat. this major success represents the victory of the will of the peoples loving peace and struggling against colonialism. the people and the government of the yemen arab republic have always been supporting the chinese people's lawful right and continuously been interested to strengthen and consolidate the friendship ties between our two countries. we wish the chinese people progress and prosperity.

mohsin al aini,
premier and foreign minister of the
yemen arab republic

sanaa, october 27, 1971

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Chinese Government Delegation Flies Home Via Aden

(NCNA-English Aden, Oct. 30, 1971)

the chinese government delegation led by sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, yesterday stopped over at aden on its way home after attending the celebrations of the second anniversary of the somali revolution.

present at the airport to greet and see the delegation off was mohammad suleiman nasser, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform of the people's democratic republic of yemen (p.d.r.y.), who had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese minister and members of the delegation. expressing warm congratulations to sha feng on the restoration of all the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations, minister suleiman said this is the victory of the chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world.

chinese ambassador to the p.d.r.y. li chiang-fen was also present at the airport.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

President of Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia Greets Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN

(HCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

dzemal bijedic, president of the federal executive council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, sent a message on october 26 to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, greeting the restoration to the people's republic of china of her legitimate rights in the united nations. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the
people's republic of china

peking

the decision of the general assembly on the restoration of the legal rights of the people's republic of china at the united nations organization has been received in yugoslavia with great satisfaction. we are convinced that the participation of the people's republic of china in the work and activities of the u.n. will constitute a further significant step towards the strengthening of peace and international cooperation in the world as well as to the promotion of the role and efficiency of the united nations organization.

dzemal bijedic,
president of the federal executive
council of the s.f.r. of yugoslavia

belgrade, october 26, 1971

Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia Greets Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN

(HCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

mirko tepavac, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, sent a message on october 29 to chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, heartily greeting the restoration to the people's republic of china of her lawful rights in the united nations. the message reads:

mr. chi peng-fei
acting minister of foreign affairs
of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the u.n. general assembly's decision to restore the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the world organization, it is my particular pleasure to extend to you my heartfelt congratulations.

i feel confident that the participation of the people's republic of china in the united nations organization will be of great importance not only to china and the world organization itself, but also to the whole international community and the cause of peace in the world.

mirko tepavac, federal secretary
for foreign affairs of the socialist
federal republic of yugoslavia

belgrade, october 29, 1971

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian President Greets Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1971)

president kenneth kaunda of the republic of zambia has sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing the warmest congratulations on the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the message says:

"on behalf of the party, government and people of the republic of zambia and, indeed, on my own behalf, i wish to convey to your excellency and to the great chinese people, my warmest congratulations on your country's well-deserved admission to membership in the united nations.

"i am confident that the restoration of the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations will greatly strengthen the forces of peace and freedom in the world."

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

November 11, 1971 No. 5012

****
* NATIONAL *
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REVOLUTIONARY SONGS

Sing the Two Revolutionary Songs Well and Raise High the Awareness of Line Struggle

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 31, 1971)

Filled with revolutionary fervor, the broad masses of people of Hunan Province are in an upsurge of learning to sing well the two revolutionary songs "Internationale" and "Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention" so as to raise in an effective manner the awareness of communism and internationalism among the broad masses of cadres and revolutionary people and raise the awareness of implementation and defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In September this year, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching that proletarian literature and art was "a weapon for uniting and educating the people, and for attacking and destroying the enemy" the CCP Hunan provincial committee issued a province-wide notice calling for the development of learning to sing "Internationale" and "Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention." Since then, Party committees at various levels have conscientiously studied the relevant teachings of Lenin and Chairman Mao, and in relation to the current situation and tasks have set the pace in propagating and discussing as well as in learning to sing the songs. Many of the hsien and communes have also organized cultural propaganda teams, intellectual young people who have returned to the countryside, as well as revolutionary teachers and sent them deep to the fields, work sites, mining areas and courtyards to teach the broad masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants to sing.

When the secretary of the CCP Lingling district committee was carrying out propaganda and talking to cadres of regional and administrative district organs, he reflected on the history of the liberation war when these two revolutionary songs were sung to whip up the fighting spirit of the army

and people throughout the country and their heroism in destroying the enemy, defeating the 8,000,000-strong Chiang bandit force and building a new socialist China.

He said, "Today, the singing of these two revolutionary songs conjures up once more the events of the Paris Commune and the struggle of the people's army. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line we must never forget for a moment to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and never forget for a moment that there are still millions upon millions of the 'enslaved suffering from hunger, cold and oppression,' and we must resolutely carry on the Chinese revolution and the world revolution through to the end."

When learning to sing "Internationale," and upon coming to the passage, "To create happiness for mankind we must rely solely on ourselves," the Party branch of the 4th Company of a certain unit of the PLA organized the cadres and fighters to study the thesis of Engels: "Historical activities are mass undertakings," as well as Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history," and directed everybody to take part in a debate on the question: "Is it the heroes or the slaves who are the creators of history?" All unanimously expressed, "We must lift our voices in singing 'Internationale,' raise high the banner of Marxism-Leninism, and carry on the battle for the complete emancipation of all mankind through to the end!"

The deputy regimental commander of a unit, when discussing and explaining the meaning of the words of the songs, recounted the cruel exploitation he had suffered in the former society under the reactionary Kuomintang to raise the class consciousness of the fighters and to invigorate the idea of preparedness against war.

Workers of a tractor repair and fitting plant in Yüehyang hsien and many of the poor and lower-middle peasants, when learning to sing "Internationale," looked back at the 22 years since the liberation and the great achievements in socialist revolution and construction in China and said with deep emotion, "The masses are the real heroes. Without mass movement the cause of revolution cannot be victorious." Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers self-styled themselves as "geniuses" who had "foreknowledge and foresight" and were "heroes" who made the world. Their object was to negate the role of the people so that they could restore capitalism, ride hard on the people's back and lord it over them.

I Fa-fu, the secretary of the Party branch of Tungfu brigade in Liling hsien, when organizing the masses to learn to sing the two revolutionary songs, recalled the history of the revolutionary struggle and was greatly roused. He said, "In the days of the war, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, heroes of the revolution sang these two revolutionary songs while they charged and fearlessly destroyed the enemy, coloring our great land red with their own blood. Today, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line we are singing these two revolutionary songs. We must never forget for a moment to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and never forget for a moment that there are still millions

upon millions of the 'enslaved suffering from hunger, cold and oppression.' Though standing in the fields we must fill our hearts with the thought of the world and carry on the Chinese revolution and the world revolution through to the end."

In learning to sing the revolutionary songs, comrades everywhere take care to guide the masses to integrate theory with practice and to combine singing with action, striving to turn each line of the songs into part of one's own action. Hsiangnantao hsien was where the Red Army passed through in the Long March. The hsien Party committee in learning to sing the song "Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention" directed everybody to study the history of the former years when the army and people became united as one in an effort to annihilate the enemy. That enabled everybody to realize profoundly that in order to struggle for greater victory the army and the government must become united as one and the army and the people must become united as one. They realized that in order to bring about better revolutionary unit, they must act according to the words of the song "Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention": "Obey orders in all your actions, only with steps in unison can victory be won."

Learning to sing the two revolutionary songs provokes the revolutionary fighting spirit of the people of the whole province and stimulates their work. Many of the leading cadres have also further improved their leadership style, gone deeply into the masses, and by relying on them and respecting their spirit of creativeness, have forged close ties with them and promoted the socialist activism of the broad masses of revolutionary people. Owing to the continuous deepening of the development of the mass movements, "In agriculture learn from Tachai" and "In industry learn from Tach'ing," revolution and production are flourishing in the whole province and an atmosphere of prosperity prevails.

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Loudly Sing Revolutionary Songs, Extensively Develop Traditions

by

Chun Ch'eng (軍城) of a certain unit of the PLA Railway Corps

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 30, 1971)

The literature and art of the proletariat always creates revolutionary public opinion for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and is "the powerful weapon for uniting and educating the people and hitting at and wiping out the enemy."

In the past few decades, the revolutionary song entitled, "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention," has accompanied our Army throughout the course of development from a small force to a large force and from being weak to being strong in the course of winning one victory after another. Loudly singing this song, our Army, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, created the red revolutionary base areas, carried out the great strategic policy of surrounding the cities from the countryside and subsequently seizing the cities, and turned a completely new page in the history of mankind of using revolutionary armed force against counter-revolutionary armed force.

Loudly singing this song, our Army, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, triumphantly covered the arduous course of the Long March, walked 25,000 li and sowed seeds of revolution all over the motherland, working a miracle rarely seen in the history of mankind.

Loudly singing this song, our Army, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, defeated the Japanese imperialist bandits and recovered the lost territories of the motherland.

Loudly singing this song, our Army, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, "swept the thousands of enemy soldiers as easily as folding a mat," wiped out eight million of the Chiang bandit soldiers, cleared away the three big mountains lying like a dead weight on the Chinese people, and inaugurated a new era of the Chinese people's revolution.

During the period of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, our Army loudly sang this song and, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, overcame the interference from the opportunist lines of various shapes and colors and the conspiracy of subversion plotted by imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries, and became a Great Wall of steel defending the fruits of victory of the revolution and the socialist regime.

This revolutionary song, "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention," is a heroic, stimulating battle song; it is a

brilliant song praising the proletarian people's army which aims only at serving the people heart and soul; it is a beautiful ode to Chairman Mao's proletarian line of army building.

"The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention" is a principle of army building charted by the great leader Chairman Mao for our Army. It is good teaching material for our Army at present in carrying out education in ideology and political line. When the Red Army was founded, Chairman Mao laid down for it three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention. On October 10, 1947, he again wrote for the Headquarters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army an instruction on the reissue of the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention. The historical experience of our Army shows that: The uninterrupted development of the revolutionary situation, the firm unity between the Army and the people, and the unprecedented consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat are achievements made possible under the guidance of the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention charted by Chairman Mao and the series of his important directives. These three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention will shine forever.

The words of this revolutionary song, "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention," were written on the basis of the "Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention" laid down by the great leader Chairman Mao. Its music is heroic and has rich national characteristics; its rhythm is clear-cut, vivacious and forceful. It is one of our Army's revolutionary songs and is the most popular of them and impresses most the people's minds. Up to the present, whenever an Army unit, upon its arrival at a place, sings this revolutionary song, "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention," and acts seriously in line with these rules of discipline, the masses will eagerly rush to tell one another: "The old Red Army is back!" "The old 8th Route Army is back!"

Chairman Mao teaches us: "This army is powerful because all its members consciously observe discipline. They have come together and they fight not for the private interests of a few individuals or a small clique, but for the interests of the broad masses and of the whole nation." Whenever we sing this revolutionary song, we are filled with great excitement and feel very proud, and there inevitably emerges a revolutionary atmosphere of unity between the officers and the men, between the superior and the inferior, between the Army and the Government and between the Army and the people.

Discipline is an important factor in our Army's fighting strength and a prerequisite to our winning the victory of the revolution. This is mentioned in the words of this song: "Obey orders in all your actions and walk in step so as to win victory." All our words and deeds must be in correspondence with the instructions of the great leader Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee. We must achieve "unified thinking, unified policy-making, unified planning, unified command and unified action" under the guidance of Chairman

Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. As a revolutionary fighter, we must obey Mao Tse-tung's thought in all our actions--this is an embodiment of our consciousness in carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, a reflection of our proletarian world outlook, and a duty for revolutionary fighters. Only by obeying orders in all our actions shall we be able to advance in step and work with one accord, to form a staunch force capable of implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and to defeat all enemies and win victory in the revolution.

"The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention" clearly marks the character of the People's Army in serving the people heart and soul. It is said in the song: "We must speak politely, respect the masses and must refrain from arrogance." The attitude toward the people is a touchstone distinguishing between the two world outlooks, the two lines and the two armies of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.

"The sole purpose of this army is to stand firmly with the Chinese people and to serve them wholeheartedly." In the past decades, obeying this brilliant teaching of Chairman Mao's, our Army always showed concern for the interests of the people, did everything for the people, protected the people wherever they were, shared the joys and hardships of the masses, and took care of them. It took the hardships and the joys of the people as its own and closely linked itself with the masses of the people. In the past decades, countless heroic and moving deeds of the Army cherishing the people and the people supporting the Army and of the fighting friendship between the Army and the people have presented themselves! "Because the people's fighters cherish the people," the people of the country "support and welcome" the people's army. The unity of the Army and the Government and of the Army and the people is the source of strength founded by Chairman Mao which will enable the people's army to be ever invincible in the past, at present and in the future!

Loudly sing the revolutionary songs and extensively develop the traditions. Today, when we sing "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention," a brilliant song in praise of the people's army, we are filled with heroism and are in fighting spirits. We are determined to observe "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention" more consciously, to inherit and develop our Army's glorious traditions, to concretely form unity between the Army and the Government, between the Army and the people and between the officers and the men, and to preserve the natural color of our Army. Let us "unite to win still greater victories" on the road of sustained revolution under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and under the dictatorship of the proletariat!

* * *

We Must Struggle for Truth

by

Workers' Commentary Group under the Chengchow Railroad Sub-Bureau

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 30, 1971)

On May 28, 1871, the heroic sons and daughters of the Paris Commune waged a life-and-death struggle against the bandits of Versailles in defense of the first political power of the proletariat in the world. They shed their blood to the last drop and composed a heroic song of the proletarian revolution which reverberated in the skies. Although the commune ended in failure, yet "the principle of the Commune will exist forever" and "Pottier's 'The International" has spread its idea all over the world. Today this song is more vital than ever." It will always rouse the proletariat of the whole world to unite as one and struggle for the truth.

"The Internationale" is a battle song of the proletariat of the world. It was born in the midst of intense fire of class struggle; it was composed with the flesh blood and lives of the working class of the Paris Commune. Each word in the song is a denunciation in blood and tears against the old world and also a yearning for the beauty of communism. Each note of this song is a bullet of anger shot at the "venomous snakes and wild beasts" but a warm praise of the laboring people. The old world is shattered and the palaces of the devils will soon collapse. The working class is the historical grave-digger for capitalism. "The International" has summed up the experience and the lessons of the proletarian revolution of the Paris Commune, expressed the noble ideal of the proletariat to emancipate mankind as a whole and to realize communism, showed the great power of the people in making history and pointed out the road for the oppressed peoples and nations of the world in striving for freedom and emancipation.

"The warm blood in ourselves is alread boiling; we must struggle for truth!" This truth is the Marxist revolutionary doctrine and revolutionary line. In the past century, "The Internationale," with its fiery revolutionary lyrics, stimulating fighting melody, tempestuous class feeling and turbulent ideological force, spread the brilliant truth of Marxism and became the common standard under which the proletariat and the oppressed peoples and nations of the world rally in struggle. Revolutionaries of different skin colors of different countries of the world sing the same song in different languages from the bottoms of their hearts. This is like a sharp dagger stabbing into the hearts of imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries; this is like a stimulating clarion call rousing the proletariat and the laboring people of the world to charge bravely at the enemies; this is also like a bright torch enkindling the intense fire in the hearts of the revolutionary people and illuminating the road of progress for the laborers in their millions. The firing of the guns on the cruiser "Aurora" inaugurated a new epoch in the history of mankind; the red flag on the Chingkang Mountains pointed out the road to victory for the Chinese revolution;

the intense revolutionary fires in Asia, Africa and Latin America have severely burnt the imperialist reactionaries; the armed struggles undertaken by the people of the three Indochinese countries have ushed in the daylight of the dawn..... A country seeks independence, a nation seeks liberation and the people seek revolution--this has become an irresistible trend in history.

"The Internationale will definitely be realized." To uphold the truth of Marxism-Leninism and to realize the great ideal of communism, countless revolutionary fighters of the proletariat fighting bravely for emancipation and dedicating their lives to the revolution have advanced wave upon wave and fought daringly. In the face of the shells of the enemy, they fought on horseback and with their knives, full of vigor and grandeur. In the face of sugar-coated bullets, they stood upright and firmly held their ground. In the enemy's dungeon, they wrathfully denounced the bandits and fought unyieldingly. In the enemy's execution ground, they regarded death as their return to home and their heroism surged to the skies. They would rather lose their heads and shed their blood than discard the Party spirit of the proletariat! "To our strains of 'The Internationale,' the whirlwind vanishes from the skies." The martyrs' noble ideal has not yet been realized. Looking forward to the situation of the world, we should struggle all the more vigorously. A century has passed and the world has gone through a tremendous change. Capitalism is sinking fast like a dying person. Communism develops triumphantly throughout the world with the momentum of an avalanche and with an irresistible force.

"Revolution is the main trend of the world at present." But the victory of Marxism-Leninism in the international communist movement has obliged its enemies to go on changing their tactics of struggle. Wearing the cloak of Marxism, the political swindlers carry out the sinister tricks of usurping and opposing Marxism. To consolidate and develop the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, we must firmly defend Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and "practice Marxism-Leninism, and not revisionism." We must struggle ceaselessly against the sham Marxist political swindlers. "Quickly enkindle the fire, make the furnace red hot, and strike the iron while it is hot so that we can make a success!" "The Internationale will definitely be realized!"

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PARTY POLICY

CCP Committee of Ch'ingchen Hsien, Kweichow, Seriously Grasps Education in the Line and in the Party's Policies

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 30, 1971)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Kweiyang dated October 29) The leading members of the CCP committee of Ch'ingchen hsien, Kweichow Province, read and study seriously, have a profound grasp of the directives from Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, go deep to make investigation and study, pay attention to changing their style of exercising leadership in a generalized way, and pushed forward the intensive development of the hsien-wide movement of struggle-criticism-transformation.

Not long after its establishment, the Party committee of Ch'ingchen hsien unfolded the work of purifying the class ranks in the educational organizations of the hsien. The leading members of the hsien committee held that, with meetings held and documents distributed, it would be definitely possible to carry out this work smoothly. But, facts showed the contrary. Some units still had problems in carrying out the Party's policies. The leading members of the hsien committee repeatedly studied the Party's directives and policies and then went separately among the masses to sum up experience and help the basic-level cadres solve the problems met in the course of carrying out the Party's policies. After seriously studying the experience of the educational organizations in carrying out the Party's policies, all other organizations of the hsien exerted efforts to develop the struggle-criticism-transformation movement.

After that, the Party committee of Ch'ingchen hsien perseveringly upheld the revolutionary style of integrating theory with reality, seriously studied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and applied the revolutionary theories in guiding their current practical tasks. After Chairman Mao issued the directive calling on the whole Party to "carry out education in ideology and the political line," the leading group of the hsien committee immediately set up a study class to study this directive earnestly. To deepen their theoretical understanding of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they studied the relevant chapters and paragraphs in the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "The State and Revolution," and other works by Marx and Lenin, and reviewed Chairman Mao's writing on classes, class contradiction and class struggle. After serious study, they became more determined in carrying out this important directive given by Chairman Mao, and found a way to do so. The members of the hsien committee went deep into the basic level and got together with the masses to study this directive of Chairman Mao. They also helped the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels to set up study classes to educate the cadres and the masses in the political line.

The Party committee of Ch'ingchen hsien learned from practice that it must not only make investigations arduously but also be good at analyzing and studying the conditions, grasping problems of the nature of orientation,

making a breakthrough at a point and setting the whole situation in motion, so as to do its work meticulously and in a down-to-earth manner. After an upsurge of the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture was touched off in the whole hsien, the leading members of the Party hsien committee applied the viewpoint of "one dividing into two" and, while making deep-going investigations of the realities, paid attention to the possibility of the covering up of a minor trend by a major trend. They discovered that after criticizing and repudiating the capitalist trend, some communes and brigades neglected the implementation of the Party's economic policy in the countryside, and that after criticizing and repudiating the fallacy "wage points in command," they neglected the principle of allotment according to work done. The principal leading member of the hsien committee grasped the problems met in carrying out the policy, went to investigate the conditions in two brigades and seriously summed up their experience in studying Chairman Mao's works, carrying out the Party's various economic policies toward the countryside and continuously consolidating and developing the collective economy. They also called on-the-spot meetings to popularize this experience. As a result, the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture developed in a more concrete way.

Chairman Mao teaches: "The movement of change in the world of objective reality is never-ending and so is man's knowledge of truth through practice." The Party committee of Ch'ingchen hsien makes strenuous efforts to study and to investigate conditions. But, it still shows some signs of doing some work in a generalized way because it sometimes fails to catch up ideologically with the development of the current situation. Its members deeply feel that only by continuously intensifying their study, going deep into realities and summing up experience will it be possible for them to continuously change their style of working in a generalized way.

What should be done to direct the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture to greater depth step by step after the activities of the line education were carried out throughout the hsien? The leading members of the hsien committee again went among the masses to make investigation and study, paid attention to summing up the new experience created by the masses, and then put forth their opinions and guided the movement to develop in depth and width.

In the course of the line education, the commune members of Shihtzupo production team--citing concrete examples of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment in which they had participated--vigorously criticized and repudiated idealist transcendentalism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, and the theory of dying out of class struggle spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him, and wrote some brief and incisive articles of criticism. The hsien committee summed up and popularized their experience. An upsurge of the revolutionary mass criticism was touched off in the whole hsien. This has further raised the consciousness of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members in class struggle.

Thanks to the sustained efforts of the hsien committee to overcome the generalized style of work and to firmly grasp the line education and education in the Party's policies, the hsien-wide movement of struggle-criticism-transformation has developed in depth and new achievements are made in production. This year, this hsien was attacked five times by hailstone, flood and drought and yet a good harvest of summer grain was reaped. A bumper harvest of autumn crops is in sight.

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CCP Committee of Chiehyang Hsien, Kwangtung, Firmly Carries Out Party's Economic Policy in the Countryside

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 30, 1971)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Canton dated October 29) The CCP committee of Chiehyang hsien, Kwangtung Province, tightly grasps education in ideology and the political line and urges the broad masses of cadres and commune members to strengthen ceaselessly their regard to the Party's policy, to raise their level of understanding of the Party's policy and to resolutely carry out the Party's various economic policies in the countryside, thereby giving a great impetus to the deep-going development of the hsien-wide movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture. This year, output of spring-ripening grain in the whole hsien was 62.8 percent greater than that in the corresponding period of last year, a bumper harvest of early grain was reaped, other crops generally gave a greater yield, the number of hogs kept in pen was 14.3 percent greater than that of last year, and the number of poultry increased by close to one million.

The CCP committee of Chiehyang hsien learned deeply from practice: Only by implementing the Party's policy to the letter will it be possible to guarantee that revolution and production will develop triumphantly along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. With reference to the ideological obstacles hindering the implementing of the Party's policy, the hsien committee seriously carried out education in ideology and political line, helped the broad masses of cadres to see the importance of the Party's rural economic policy by raising it to the high plane of the line struggle and to raise their consciousness in carrying out the Party's policy. They laid emphasis on helping the cadres solve three problems:

1. To rectify the erroneous idea that whether or not the Party's policy is carried out "has nothing to do with the general situation." Comrades of the Party committee summed up the experience of two production teams of Ch'ach'iao brigade, Hsiench'iao commune, and educated the cadres by citing the facts. Yangkengjou production team of this brigade, acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, firmly implements the Party's policy in handling the question of allotment, thereby further exploiting the enthusiasm of the masses for socialism and propelling the development of agricultural production. The per-mow output of early crops last year and this year exceeded 1,000 catties, the collective economy has strengthened with each passing day and the commune members are earning an ever greater income.

Another production team did not carry out the Party's policy in a down-to-earth way, thereby dampening the enthusiasm of the commune members for socialism and impeding the development of production.

These living facts made the masses understand that: Carrying out the Party's policy is a concrete expression of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Implementing the Party's economic policy in the countryside

at the present stage is by no means a minor problem which is unnecessary but a major problem which must be grasped without fail.

2. To break the theory that certain areas are "special" and firmly act in line with the Party's policy. Under the pretext of "a special area," some cadres charted the "land policy" as they wished. For this reason, the hsien committee organized all to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Policy and tactics are the life of the Party," making them understand that: The Party's policy is a criterion of our work. It is possible, in the course of implementing the policy, to devise concrete measures in light of the concrete conditions. But, it is inadvisable to chart a "land policy" according to one's wish and to act in a way contrary to the Party's policy.

3. To overcome selfish and impure thoughts, strengthen the proletarian Party spirit and struggle for the interests of the Party. Some cadres held that the Party's rural economic policy involved an extensive area and had great influence and they were liable to make mistakes if they failed to handle it well. For this reason, they dared not carry out the Party's economic policy. In view of this state of affairs, the hsien committee helped the comrades to study Chairman Mao's teachings concerned, to fight against self-interests and repudiate revisionism with reference to their ideological conditions, and to strengthen their proletarian Party spirit. This has made them understand that: Firmly carrying out the Party's policy is an expression of strong Party spirit. The essence of "fear" is to put one's personal gains and losses above the Party's interests; this is an expression of impure Party spirit.

While giving the cadres line education and helping them clear away various erroneous ideas impeding the implementation of the Party's policy, the Party committee of Chiehyang hsien also helps them define the limits of the Party's policy. In the countryside, in the course of carrying out the Party's economic policy, the struggle between the two roads and between the two lines is often shown in problems concerning ownership, planning for planting, sideline production, delivery and sale of products to the state and allotment of products to the commune members. In light of these problems, the Party committee of Chiehyang hsien has organized the broad masses of cadres to study Chairman Mao's teachings concerned, to study the series of the Party's rural economic policies and to relentlessly criticize the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. It also helps them distinguish between socialism and capitalism and between the methods of work which were in correspondence with the Party's policy and other methods of work which ran counter to the Party's policy. The cadres basically raised their level of understanding of the Party's policy.

Formerly, in handling the question of the commune members' household sidelines, the leadership of P'engnan brigade, Yuhu commune, either gave free rein to the commune members in doing household sideline or strictly prohibited them from doing so. During the movement of revolutionary mass criticism, they not only relentlessly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist trash of "san-tzu i-pao" and "four freedoms" but also led the commune members to develop

collective sidelines and proper household sidelines in accordance with the Party's policy, to resolutely stop all "sidelines" which ran counter to the orientation of socialism and to actively carry out the sidelines which are profitable to the state and the collective and served agricultural production and the commune members in everyday life.

In this brigade, a few hundred households of commune members were formerly engaged in weaving grass-cloth. Now, the brigade leadership organized the commune members, listed the weaving of grass-cloth as business done by the collective and made unified arrangements of manpower in such a way that more time was devoted to weaving grass-cloth during the slack farming season and less time was devoted in the busy farming season. In this way, the collective sidelines were further developed and the commune members earned a greater income.

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Yut'ien Hsien, Hopei, Quickly Develops Pig Raising by Carrying Out Party's Policy Toward Pig Raising

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 30, 1971)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Shihchiachuang) In the course of developing pig raising, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in Yut'ien hsien, Hopei Province, educated the broad masses of cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants in the line and the Party's policy and criticized the interferences coming from the Right and from the ultra-"Left." As a result, the series of Chairman Mao's directives on the development of pig raising and the Party's guidelines and policies about pig raising were carried out to a further extent, and a great impetus was given to the quick development of pig raising. By the end of September, the number of pigs raised in the whole hsien exceeded 285,000 and each household had an average of 2.8 pigs, reaching the target laid down in the "National Program of Agricultural Development." During the period from January to September this year, the whole hsien delivered and sold 60,000 fat pigs to the state, overfulfilling its annual task. When there are more pigs, there would be more manure, thus promoting the increase in grain production. Last year, grain output of the whole hsien exceeded the record annual output and the tasks of delivering and selling grain, cotton and oil to the state were overfulfilled.

Most of the land in Yut'ien hsien was low-lying and liable to be flooded, so that grain output remained very low in the past. Before the liberation, output was only a few dozen catties per mow. Before the cultural revolution, output was only 100 or 200 catties per mow. After its establishment in April 1967, the hsien revolutionary committee led the people of the whole hsien to penetratingly unfold the mass movement of "learning from Tachai in agriculture" and to vigorously carry out farmland capital construction, basically checking floods. But grain output did not increase owing to the lack of fertilizer.

To solve the problem of fertilizer, the hsien drew up a plan in the spring of 1969 for big-scale development of pig raising. But some people said at the time, "Yut'ien hsien had comparatively poor conditions for pig raising. The state's aid is needed in developing pig raising." What after all should be relied upon in developing pig raising? Proceeding from the line education, the Party committee of Yut'ien hsien led the cadres to conscientiously sum up the history of pig raising in this hsien and found an answer to the question.

In 1958, under the illumination of the general line, the people of Yut'ien hsien acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's directive on the development of pig raising. Subsequently, a great development was made in pig raising in the whole hsien and the number of pigs increased to 111,000 as against 46,000 in 1955. Later, Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and, showing the features of ultra-"Left," shifted all pigs kept by the commune members individually to collective

raising. Because of mismanagement, an epidemic broke out and a great number of pigs died, seriously dampening the enthusiasm of the masses for pig raising.

After that, Liu Shao-ch'i's agents came from the Right to carry out sabotage. While vigorously fanning the evil winds of "san-tzu i-pao" and "four freedoms," they closed many of the collective pig farms and allotted pigs to the households. As a result, the number of pigs raised in Yut'ien hsien dropped drastically. In 1960, the number of pigs kept in pen dropped to 30,000. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad revolutionary masses relentlessly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, bringing a new development to the cause of pig raising in the hsien. By the end of 1967, the number of pigs kept in pen in the whole hsien exceeded 136,000, being greater than that in any of the past years.

The history of development in pig raising taught the masses an impressive lesson of the line education. They realized that pig raising would develop if they carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the cause of pig raising would meet with defeat if they ran counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. With thinking raised to a higher level, they became more conscious in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and subsequently pushed pig raising to develop continuously.

In this excellent situation, some leading members of the revolutionary committee of Yut'ien hsien cherished complacency. They were for some time contented with drawing up plans, grasping the measures and counting the number of pigs but neglected ideological and political work. As a result, the number of pigs dropped again despite their hard work. An investigation was made and it was discovered that some people were doing business in a capitalist way and a handful of class enemies also took the chance to start rumor and carry out sabotage. This struggle between the two ideologies and between the two classes made the members of the leading group of the hsien revolutionary committee see clearly that they must perseveringly put proletarian politics in command in order to develop pig raising. They first printed handbills of the series of Chairman Mao's directives on the development of pig raising, distributed them to the communes and brigades and organized the basic-level cadres and the commune members to hold study classes, in which they extensively talked about the importance of the development of pig raising, criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and denounced the crimes of the handful of class enemies in sabotaging pig raising. This further aroused the enthusiasm of the broad masses of commune members for raising pigs for the revolutionary cause.

The revolutionary committee of Yut'ien hsien has learned this from practice: The various directives and policies of the Party is a concrete expression of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Only by seriously carrying out the policy of pig raising will it be possible to promote the development of pig raising.

This hsien once took a tortuous path when it carried out the Party's policy toward pig raising. For some time in the past, after efforts were made to criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash and the Rightist trend in the execution of the Party's policy, some people said that raising of pigs by the commune members meant developing capitalism and they suggested abolishing the raising of pigs by the commune members; some brigades mistook the system governing reasonable pay and awards for pig raising and manure accumulation as practice of "material incentive." At the moment, because they did not have high consciousness of the line struggle and did not see clearly these problems reflected in the Party's policy toward pig raising, some leading members of the hsien revolutionary committee did not stick firm to the principle. As a result, the enthusiasm of the masses for pig raising was dampened and the number of pigs dropped.

In view of these questions, the revolutionary committee of Yut'ien hsien held a study class and organized the cadres and the commune members to seriously study the Party's policy, to sum up the experience of both positive and negative examples in carrying out the Party's policy, to uncover the crimes of the handful of class enemies in sabotaging pig raising and to criticize and repudiate the interferences by the "Leftist" and Rightist ideas of various kinds, thereby raising the consciousness of the cadres and the masses in the class struggle and the line struggle and strengthening their regard for the Party's policy.

On this basis, the hsien revolutionary committee again roused the masses to devise a few concrete measures:

(1) While effort is made actively to develop the collective raising of pigs, vigorous support is given to the commune members in raising pigs privately. Pigling breeding farms are set up at all levels from the hsien to the production teams, self-reliance is practiced in multiplying and breeding pigs, and the production teams multiply the pigs while the households are held responsible for breeding them. At present, more than 33,000 sows are being raised in the whole hsien and there are enough piglings not only to meet the local needs but also for furnishing other localities.

(2) The pigs raised and the manure accumulated by the commune members are evaluated according to quality and remunerations given reasonably in the principle of allotment according to work done and in the spirit of facilitating the development of agricultural production, the consolidation of the collective economy and the exploitation of enthusiasm of the commune members for pig raising and manure accumulation.

(3) Where the concrete conditions of the communes and brigades permit, the commune members who raise pigs are rewarded with feed grain and all commune members are allotted with coarse fodder. When the commune members meet with difficulties in raising pigs, the production teams aid them in building pig sties, supply them with piglings, provide them with capital funds and help them in processing fodder and preventing the pigs from disease.

Because these measures were adopted, the Party's policy toward pig raising was implemented to a further extent, the enthusiasm of the collective and the commune members for pig raising was exploited and pig raising in the whole hsien was pushed forward quickly.

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

Strengthen Ideological and Political Line Education for Young Workers

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 31, 1971)

The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the Peking Vinyl Nylon Plant conscientiously carry out education for young workers in ideology and political line and constantly raise the awareness of the young workers to the struggle between the two classes and the two lines. At present among the young workers in the plant, some 26 have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party, 48 have joined the Communist Youth League, and a number of them has become leading members in workshops, sections and teams and are backbone elements in grasping revolution and stimulating production.

In Peking Vinyl Nylon Plant, young people constitute 80 percent of the work force. Since the successive setting up of the revolutionary committee and the Party committee in the plant, great attention has been paid to education for young workers in ideology and political line. The committees hold Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, conscientiously study Chairman Mao's teaching, "In order to guarantee that our Party and country do not change their color, we must not only have a correct line and correct policies but must train and bring up millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution," direct everybody to look back on the fierce struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat for the younger generation since the construction of the plant and enable everybody to realize that if we should neglect the strengthening of ideological and political work for young people the class enemies would corrupt them with bourgeois ideas and lead them on to the wrong road. In order to strengthen thoroughly education for young people, the leadership in the plant and Party branches of workshops have specially placed people in charge of youth work, conducted regular analysis on the ideological state of the young workers and made arrangements for and examination of the work of the young people. The Party branches of the various workshops have also strengthened leadership over the Communist Youth League and enabled the League organization to lead the advance of the young people better.

The forms of education in which the Party committee and the revolutionary committee carry out for the young people are varied. They regularly invite back to the plant old workers and poor and lower-middle peasants who suffered greater grievances in the former society to talk about their family history and the history of their village, organize the young workers to hear reports of past hardships and present blessings and take them to class education exhibits. The Party branches of the various workshops, in association with the reality of class struggle in the plant and the workshops, have also regularly used living examples of the class struggle to conduct actual class education.

There is a young worker in the vinyl nylon workshop who because of her class awareness was not high did not actively participate in class struggle

at the onset of the "one-strike three-oppose" movement. The old workers provided her with an education on remembering hardships and counting blessings, and in association with the reality of class struggle in the workshop, gave her an education on the Party's basic line throughout the whole historical period of socialism.

The awareness of the young worker was raised and it provoked in her a deep hatred for the class enemies. Actively throwing herself into the movement, she and the other workers conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's proletarian thinking, and seeing past the phenomenon into the essence, exposed the crime of the class enemies in corrupting the young people with bourgeois ideas. This young person, having been through tempering in the struggle against the enemies, has now gloriously joined the Communist Youth League.

The leading body of this plant has also persisted in the use of such brilliant works of Chairman Mao as "Serving the People" and "In Memory of Norman Bethune" as basic teaching material for carrying out ideological education for the young workers, so as to enable them to better establish the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly. A small number of young workers after joining the plant discovered that working conditions in different workshop differed, and there appeared the phenomenon of picking and chosing work. The revolutionary committee thereupon organized the young workers to make a conscientious study of Chairman Mao's works and conducted an education for the young workers on doing labor for the revolution. The heat treatment section requires more vigorous labor and the temperature there is high, yet for the sake of producing more and better yarn, the young workers assigned there never leave the glowing machine for a single moment, but repeatedly carry out meticulous inspections to do the job well.

The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Peking Vinyl Nylon Plant have realized from practice that simultaneous with the carrying out of universal education for the young people, they must also carry out individual assistance and education purposefully and to do meticulous ideological work. The cadres and old workers regularly call at the homes of the young workers for visits to grasp in time their ideological and work conditions, and on the basis of these different conditions, to provide them with individual assistance. The leading members of the plant have also regularly launched activities suited to the special character of the young people to enable them to develop morally, intellectually and physically, including helping the young people set up spare time groups for the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, regularly providing them with technical lecture classes, and employing their spare time in organizing the young people to develop many types of militia activities as well as cultural and sport activities. Such activities are welcomed by the young people, and a scene of vigor has appeared in the whole plant.

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INDUSTRY

Learn from Tach'ing To Push Revolution and Production to a New Upsurge

by

CCP Committee, Paoting No. 1 Cotton Mill

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 29, 1971)

In the course of the mass movement of "In industry, learn from Tach'ing," the broad cadres and workers of our factory have conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's philosophic works, correctly handled the relationship between revolution and production, and have drawn a clear and rational line of demarcation between regulations and systems on the one side and "controls, restrictions, oppression, and punishment" on the other, so as to combine high-grade revolutionary spirit with a strict scientific attitude, enabling revolution and production to show a thriving and excellent situation. On the basis of the fulfillment of last year's annual production task one month ahead of schedule in the first half of this year; and overfulfilled the monthly production plan in September by 20 percent.

Correctly Handle the Relationship Between Revolution and Production

In the course of the mass movement of "In industry, learn from Tach'ing," the first question encountered by us was: how should the relationship between revolution and production be correctly handled?

At the beginning, some leadership comrades were able to see only things but not people. Everyday from morning till night, they were in a hurry spinning yarns and weaving cloth. They were happy when the output was rising and became sad and disappointed when output failed to go up. Some other comrades had the idea that "it is safe to grasp revolution but dangerous to grasp production" and dared not grasp production, put revolution and production in opposite positions to each other, fearing that they might commit the mistake of "production first" and "business in command" once again.

To cope with this situation, the Party committee of the factory organized the broad cadres and workers to study Chairman Mao's philosophic works, study the advanced experience of Tach'ing Oilfield in using materialistic dialectics to make analysis, research, and to resolve problems found in revolution and production. They realized that "politics is the commander and the soul" and that in the relationship between revolution and production, revolution always remained to be the commander, and production, the subordinate. If we see only things without seeing people, pay attention only to production without grasping revolution, then we would lead socialist enterprises to a capitalist side-track.

However, putting revolution in command of production does not mean substituting revolution for production. Socialist enterprises should exert efforts to produce more material wealth for the revolutionary undertakings of the proletariat, and the revolution of the proletariat would lose its material foundation if we fail to undertake production well. Only under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and only by spinning more yarns and weaving more cloth for the revolution can we make socialist enterprises develop incessantly.

On the basis of elevated knowledge, the Party committee of the factory adopted measures to strengthen the leadership of political work over production. For the purpose of concretely running production well, they specified that: One of the secretaries and deputy secretaries of the Party branches of various workshops must emphasize on the grasping of production; various workshops must conscientiously draw up monthly and quarterly production plans, plans for technical innovation as well as measures to raise output and quality of products. Party branches of various workshops must convene a meeting each month to sum up production work; and they must convene meetings of the whole factory at fixed dates concerning production work to sum up and exchange experience.

The Party committee of our factory adhered to Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Class struggle works well once it is grasped," relentlessly grasped class struggle in the field of production, and promoted the development of production. Prior to the mass movement of "In industry, learn from Tach'ing," the workshop for cleansing steel machinery frequently reported accidents. At first, individual leadership cadres of the workshop grasped them as ordinary accidents. As a result, the number of accidents did not decline but increased at times, affecting the fulfillment of production tasks. After the unfolding of the mass movement of "In industry, learn from Tach'ing," the Party general branch of the workshop boldly aroused the masses to penetratingly unfold the movement of "one-strike and three-opposition," attacked the class enemies who had sabotaged production, criticized and repudiated various kinds of incorrect styles and evil trends, raising the consciousness of the broad masses and greatly reducing the number of accidents. Before October this year, the whole workshop changed its original five sets of rake-shaped cotton-distributors into advanced air-stream cotton-distributors, thus raising the quantity and quality of cotton distribution.

To educate the cadres and masses with Mao Tse-tung's thought is a foundation for undertaking production well. The Party committee of the factory and Party branches of various workshops conscientiously organized Party members and masses to study Mao Tse-tung's thought and to promote the ideological revolutionization of man. Previously, the sorting workshop's rate of omission was relatively high all along. In dealing with this problem, individual leadership personnel failed to assist the workers to locate reasons subjectively, but considered that there were too many soiled spots on the cloth itself. They merely adopted measures to criticize and make a display without carrying out penetrating and delicate ideological work, and the problem of omissions in checks was never tackled.

After the unfolding of the mass movement of "In industry, learn from Tach'ing," the Party branch of the workshop conscientiously organized the cloth-examining workers to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, relentlessly criticized the "theory that omission in examination is unavoidable." This enabled everybody to realize that: The numerous omissions in cloth examination in the past was not caused by the numerous soiled spots of the cloth themselves but by the soiled spots in man's mind due to their selfishness and impure thinking; and that we must first establish the idea of examining the cloth well for the revolution in order to reduce the omissions in examination. After the elevation of understanding, the question of high rate of examination omissions was tackled easily. At present the rate of examination omissions has been reduced to 1.91 percent from the previous rate of 3.89 percent.

Drawing A Clear and Rational Line of Demarcation Between Regulations and Systems and "Controls, Restrictions, Oppression and Punishment"

In the course of the mass movement of "In industry, learn from Tach'ing," the second question we encountered was: How to correctly handle the regulations and systems?

At the outset, individual comrades harbored the idea that "systems are omnipotent," feeling that they could after all use regulations and systems to manage things. Some other comrades had the idea that "systems can be abolished," considering that all previous regulations and systems were "controls, restrictions, oppression and punishment" formulated by the Liu Shao-ch'i gang to bind the hands and feet of the masses, and thatafter the proletarian cultural revolution, the people had raised their consciousness and systems were no longer necessary.

To cope with this situation, the factory Party committee organized the broad masses of cadres and workers to study Chairman Mao's teachings "Discipline is the guarantee for the implementation of the line" and to recall the factory's history of struggle between the two lines in the formation of regulations and systems. This enabled everybody to realize that: those comrades who had harbored the idea that "systems are omnipotent" in order to use regulations and systems to "control" the workers with the notion that as long as there were regulations and systems everything would be all right, had an erroneous idea. However, those comrades who harbored the "theory that systems can be abolished," regarded all previous regulations and systems as "controls, restrictions, oppression, and punishment" without making analysis was likewise incorrect.

It should be noted that before the proletarian cultural revolution quite a few regulations and systems for enterprise management and technical operation were derived from many years of practice of revolutionary workers and were achieved with bloodshed and even loss of life. Failure to observe rational regulations and systems would cause accidents and even cause bloodsheds and deaths; and only by observing rational regulations and systems can we wage production struggles well.

At the same time, it should be noted that during the proletarian cultural revolution political charlatans of the Liu Shao-ch'i type vigorously pushed the bourgeois reactionary line and blew a vicious wind of anarchism and many rational regulations and systems were blown away by the wind. After the establishment of the factory Party committee and the factory revolutionary committee, they have led the masses to criticize and repudiate Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line and the consciousness of the broad cadres and workers in line struggle has been elevated. However, the ideological trend of anarchism among the masses has not been thoroughly eradicated and some vicious styles and evil trends of the society have been frequently reflected among the worker class. Hence, it is impossible to manage enterprises well when certain revolutionary regulations and systems are lacking.

On the basis of elevated knowledge, the factory Party committee aroused the broad masses of staff and workers to use the viewpoint of "one dividing into two" and to concretely analyze previous regulations and systems. They sorted out those which put proletarian politics in command and those which did not persist in letting proletarian politics in command; those which were beneficial to the arousing of the activeness of the masses and those which were harmful to the arousing of the activeness of the masses; those which were beneficial to the promotion of production and those which were harmful to the promotion of production. In short, they drew a clear line of demarcation between regulations and systems and "controls, restrictions, oppression and punishment."

At the same time, under the leadership of the factory Party committee, the workshops organized "three-in-one" teams with workers as the main body and supported by leadership cadres and technical personnel to study and formulate rational regulations and systems.

In the course of formulating and strengthening rational regulations and systems, the factory Party committee repeatedly stressed the need to persist in putting proletarian politics in command in formulating any new regulations and systems so as to benefit the promotion of production development and the arousing of the activeness of the masses. For example, during the formulation of the system for cleansing and treating soiled spots of cloth, various workshops aroused the masses to carry out discussions on the old system for cleansing and treating soiled spots, analyzed, criticized and repudiated those methods of formalism in pursuing "glass transformation" and "crystallization" based on technical data and records. The workers formulated rational systems for cleansing and treating soiled spots on the basis of production requirements and the need to benefit the improvement of cloth quality. During the formulation of regulations and systems, the leadership at various levels persisted in the principle of coming from the masses and going amid the masses. After repeated deliberations and discussions by the masses, various workshops universally formulated systems for political work, systems for changing work shifts, systems of job responsibilities, as well as systems for cleansing and treating soiled spots.

In the course of implementing new regulations and systems, the factory Party committee again stressed the need to start from the grasping of ideological work. For example, after the formulation of the system of job responsibilities and the strict enforcement of the attendance-recording system, individual comrades continued to arrive late and quit early. To cope with this situation, the workshop Party branch made visits to their houses to investigate and find out the actual reasons of some comrades' habit of coming and leaving early. They carried out penetrating and delicate ideological work and, at the same time, assisted them to tackle a number of practical problems and overcame the phenomenon of late arrival and early quitting within a short period of time. At present, the masses have formed a habit of consciously and persistently remaining on their work positions.

Integrate High-Degree Revolutionary Spirit with Strict Scientific Attitude

In the course of the mass movement of "In industry, learn from Tach'ing," the third question we encountered was: How to correctly handle the relationship between revolutionary spirit and scientific attitude?

At the outset, some comrades paid attention only to revolutionary spirit and neglected scientific attitude; and some other comrades merely emphasized the scientific attitude and discarded the revolutionary spirit.

To tackle this problem, the factory Party committee organized the broad masses of cadres and workers to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, conscientiously discussed the advanced experience of Tach'ing workers in integrating revolutionary spirit of a high degree with strict scientific attitude. This enabled everybody to realize that: We must have revolutionary spirit of a high degree. But if we have only revolutionary spirit and lack scientific attitude, then a spurt of enthusiasm would become a spurt of empty effort as a result. Industrial production is a science, if we want to master this science we must have a scientific attitude that respects objective reality and seeks truth from facts. Only by integrating the revolutionary spirit of a high degree of the broad masses of staff and workers which was aroused during the great proletarian cultural revolution with strict scientific attitude can we enable production level and science and technology to make progress by leaps and bounds and to create outstanding achievement.

At the very beginning of the mass movement of "In industry, learn from Tach'ing," the factory Party committee paid attention not only to the unfolding of the movement on a grand scale but also to the unfolding of the movement in a concrete way in the principle of persistently integrating ordinary slogans with individual guidance. They penetrated into workshops to propagate the experience of Tach'ing and carried out concrete guidance and, at the same time, timely summed up experience to popularize it in the whole factory.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching: "All true knowledge is generated from direct experience," leaderships at various levels have all along persisted in the principle of practice first, laid stress on the need to do delicate work and make penetrating investigation with regard to innovation undertakings, and relied on investigation and research to tackle problems.

For example, the numerous number of broken ends of yarn-spinning workshops has been an "old, big and difficult" problem. Previously, the factory leadership merely sent some technical personnel to make rounds at the lower levels, to take a look and ask questions, to make some explanations without going into the root and basic causes and without being able to find out the key points, thereby failing to tackle problems for a long period of time. After the unfolding of the mass movement of "In industry, learn from Tach'ing," leadership members of the factory revolutionary committee penetrated into workshops, organized a "three-in-one" team to investigate into the problem of broken yarn ends, and made thorough investigations of the 101 spinning machines of the whole workshop. Members of the team made a serious analysis of the several spinning machines which had turned out the most broken ends, carried out repeated practice, and finally found out the cause for the numerous number of broken ends: In machines the cause was inferior steel collars and steel wire hoops, and 30 percent of the spindles were unsteady. In operation, the cause was inferior planning in the shuttling of the catches, resulting in empty shuttles. In regard to spools, the cause was lose knots or mixing with waste threads as well as single threads, which amounted to 46 percent of the total.

After discovering the causes, members of the team immediately convened a meeting to sum up the results of investigation and research and, at the same time, made the following decisions: Problems regarding machines should be tackled by the maintenance team and those in the sphere of operation should be tackled by the catches team. After the meeting, the maintenance team spent three days to replace the high-speed spindles of 15 sets of machines, and the catches team also swiftly plunged into a battle to stamp out broken yarn ends, rapidly reducing the rate of broken ends.

As a result of the integration of high-grade revolutionary spirit with strict scientific attitude, the broad masses of staff members and workers dare to make revolution and to create things in the course of practice, and seek truth from facts, showing respect for science, enabling production and scientific research to score new achievements ceaselessly.

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RURAL SIDELINES

Rural Areas in China Collect Wild Plants and Animals

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1971)

the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members in china's countryside are enthusiastically collecting wild plants and animals while bringing in the autumn harvest. in doing this they are fired with the lofty concept of making greater contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the total value of wild plants and animals collected in the three provinces of heilungkiang, kirin and hopei up to the end of september is roughly estimated to be worth more than one hundred million yuan.

china's vast territory is abundant in wild resources. there are wild starch, wild oil-bearing plants, wild fibres, wild raw materials for chemicals, medicinal herbs and rattan, wicker, palm, grass and animals including birds, snakes and insects. many of these are important for industrial and agricultural production, exports and the daily life of the people.

in the past few years various places in china have carried out chairman mao's great principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development." there has been sharp criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of a "monoculture" pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and company. this has brought the enthusiasm of the masses into fuller play in exploiting wild resources.

up to october 20, the total value of wild plants and animals collected in kirin province was 24 per cent greater than that of the whole of 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

chienhsi county in hopei province has collected more varieties and quantities of wild plants and animals with each passing year. it now gathers and makes use of over 300 kinds of wild resources. the annual collection of all kinds of wicker, grass, tree seeds, medicinal herbs, wild pepper and nuts runs anywhere from 100 to 500 tons. making use of the wild plants and animals collected from 1968 to 1970, it provided the state with a total value of more than 2.7 million yuan.

the people of the lunglin multi-national autonomous county of kwangsi chuang autonomous region have made use of its favourable mountainous conditions to gather the seeds of tung oil trees in the dense mountain forests, in the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor fatigue.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in various places have taken effective measures to combine closely gathering, utilizing, preserving and developing wild resources. many areas have held exhibitions of various products and illustrations of them to help the masses identify varieties and popularize the ways to gather and process them. commercial departments purchase them promptly.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AA TABLE TENNIS

AATTFIT Opens Ceremoniously in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1971)

the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament opened ceremoniously at the capital indoor stadium here this evening. the tournament is aimed at "enhancing friendship among the peoples and sportsmen of the asian and african countries and promoting the development of table tennis in asia and africa."

peking today presents a splendid scene of unity and friendship among the afro-asian peoples. attending the opening ceremony were table tennis players from 49 countries and regions in asia and africa and guests from various countries, as well as nearly 20,000 revolutionary people in the chinese capital. they warmly hailed the successful holding of the friendship invitational tournament as a great happy event in the friendly relations and sports intercourse among the afro-asian peoples.

present at the opening ceremony were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister; wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; wang meng, chairman of the state physical culture and sports commission and chairman of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. organizing committee; and leading members of the chinese departments concerned yu sang, tien wei-hsin and wang kuo-chuan.

present at the opening ceremony and seated in the front row of the rostrum were:

li gwang ju, leader of the table tennis delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea; a.a. heif, vice-president of the international table tennis federation and honorary president of the egyptian table tennis federation; koji goto, first vice-president of the i.t.t.f. and leader of the table tennis delegation from japan; chan h.l. yiptong, chief delegate of mauritius to the meeting of the sponsor nations of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t.; gen. n. sham sher, leader of the table tennis delegation from nepal; and yu pu-**hsueh** leader of the chinese table tennis delegation;

a.k. vint, honorary secretary general of the i.t.t.f.; and jaime munoz campozano, vice-president of the i.t.t.f. and president of the south american table tennis federation;

chan youran, leader of the table tennis delegation from cambodia; ta quang chien, leader of the table tennis delegation from the democratic republic of viet nam;

phonesay santhavasy, leader of the table tennis delegation of the laotian patriotic front; and said nemer al sabi, leader of the table tennis delegation from palestine. the leaders of all afro-asian table tennis delegations attending the friendship invitational tournament were present at the ceremony and were seated in the rostrum.

attending the ceremony on invitation were:

general duong sam ol, minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and his wife; chea san, minister of the r.g.n.u.c.; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state of cambodia; and van piny, vice-minister of the r.g.n.u.c., and his wife;

ndi sima joseph, a leading member of the supreme council for sports in africa, sohson conteh, ambassador of sierra leone to guinea, the members of the delegation of the south american table tennis federation and the members of the delegations of the chilean and colombian table tennis federations, who have come to see the friendship invitational tournament;

walter beneke, minister of external relations of el salvador, who is now visiting peking;

djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and his wife; frederik risakotta, acting head ad interim of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau; and kinkazu saionji, japanese friend now visiting peking, and his wife; and

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china and diplomatic officials of the embassies of afro-asian countries in peking.

red flags fluttered over the magnificent capital indoor stadium. a big coloured poster stood at the entrance, showing chinese workers, peasants and players, bouquets in hand, welcoming friends from various countries. in the stadium, on the light green backdrop of the rostrum are inscribed in gold in chinese, english, french, arabic and japanese the words "afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament." huge streamers hung inside and outside the stadium were inscribed with the slogans "warm welcome to friends from various afro-asian countries exclamation" "learn from the people and sportsmen of various afro-asian countries exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the whole world exclamation" filled with joy, many people of the capital converged from all directions on the stadium and awaited the opening of the grand friendly get-together.

the "afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament" was formally declared open at 7:45 p.m. thunderous cheers and applause burst out from among the audience. they hailed the successful opening of the grand sports gathering which expresses the friendship and unity among the afro-asian peoples.

as the grand march-in ceremony began, more than 600 table tennis players from various countries and regions marched in columns into the competition hall amid the strains of a gay march music. the audience gave a

prolonged, warm applause in tune with the rhythm of the music to express the friendly feelings of the chinese people for the afro-asian friends. these countries and regions are: afghanistan, algeria, the arab republic of yemen, burma, cambodia, ceylon, dahomey, the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, egypt, ethiopia, the gambia, ghana, guinea, india, iran, iraq, japan, kenya, kuwait, laos (the laotian patriotic front), lebanon, liberia, libya, malaysia, mali, mauritius, morocco, nepal, nigeria, pakistan, palestine, the people's democratic republic of yemen, the people's republic of the congo, senegal, sierra leone, singapore, somalia, the sudan, syria, tanzania, togo, tunisia, uganda, zambia and china.

the table tennis delegations from cameroon, equatorial guinea and mauritania went straight to the stadium immediately after their arrival in peking this evening. the audience warmly applauded to welcome their arrival when they appeared at the stadium.

wang meng, chairman of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. organizing committee, delivered a welcome speech at the opening ceremony.

he said: taking part in this grand sports gathering are table tennis delegtions from 51 countries and regions in asia and africa. among those who have been invited to be present at the invitational tournament are leading officials of the international table tennis federation, the supreme council for sport in africa, the african table tennis federation, the table tennis confederation of south america and the table tennis associations of some latin american countries. also present are asian and african newsmen and reporters who are here to cover the invitational tournament. on behalf of the organizing committee of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament as well as the people, the physical culture workers and the sportsmen of china, i hereby extend our warm welcome to our friends from various countries.

wang meng said: the present afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament is jointly sponsored by the table tennis associations of six countries, namely, the democratic people's republic of korea, egypt, japan, mauritius, nepal and china. that our country has been entrusted by the sponsor nations with the preparatory work for this tournament signifies the trust and encouragement given to us by the peoples and sportsmen of various asian and african countries. the successful opening of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament in our capital peking today is inseparable from the energetic support of the peoples of asia and africa and the concerted efforts of friends in various countries.

he continued: over a long period of time, we peoples of asia, africa and latin america have supported and cooperated closely with one another in our common struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism, for national liberation and for safeguarding national independence and sovereignty. we are closely united by our common sufferings in the past and our common tasks at present. we chinese people and sportsmen have always treasured and valued our friendship with the peoples and sportsmen in asia, africa and latin america and are ready to unceasingly exert our utmost efforts for its

enhancement. we are fully convinced that with the powerful support of the peoples in asia, africa and latin america and with the joint efforts of our friends from various countries, the friendship invitational tournament will surely be crowned with complete success and will play a positive role in "enhancing friendship among the peoples and sportsmen of the asian and african countries and promoting the development of table tennis in asia and africa".

a.a. heif, honorary president of the egyptian table tennis federation, made a speech on behalf of the sponsor nations of the friendship invitational tournament. he said:

the chief aim of this invitational tournament is friendship first, friendship second and friendship to the last. let "friendship exclamation" be the slogan in all our competitions, meetings, gatherings and conversations. let us work for the realization of this great goal among the asian and african peoples.

speaking of our friendship, i must declare to the whole world from this rostrum that we strongly condemn aggression in all its forms and manifestations, because aggression runs diametrically counter to friendship.

we condemn the wicked imperialist aggression on viet nam, cambodia and laos.

we condemn the brutal zionist aggression on palestine.

we condemn the aggression perpetrated in rhodesia and south africa in the form of abominable racial segregation.

i should also like to take this opportunity to congratulate the chinese people and their government on the restoration of all their lawful rights in the united nations. this is a great victory for the freedom-loving people of all countries and those who are struggling for freedom and independence. it is also a major factor in the strengthening of world peace and friendship among the people of all countries.

on behalf of all the players competing in the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament, punan lama, a nepalese player, in a speech extended warm congratulations on the triumphant inauguration of this invitational tournament.

she said: we pledge to compete in all the events of the tournament in the spirit of unity, mutual help and friendship and to do our best for the enhancement of friendship among the asian and african peoples and sportsmen and for the promotion of table tennis in asia and africa.

their speeches were received with rounds of warm applause by the audience.

peking and tientsin cultural workers presented at the ceremony art performances including the dance "warm welcome to the afro-asian friends", music and acrobatics.

also present at the opening ceremony were ting kuo-yu, tseng shao-tung, wu hsiao-ta, chao cheng-hung,

chuang tse-tung and li meng-hua, vice-chairmen, and sung chung, secretary general, of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. organizing committee, and leading members of chinese departments concerned including yao hsiao-cheng, li ching-chuan, liu chun and ko pu-hai.

all the members of the hongkong-macao visiting group to the friendship invitational tournament were also present.

Table Tennis Associations of AATTFIT Sponsor Nations Fete Delegations to Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

the table tennis associations of the democratic people's republic of korea, the arab republic of egypt, japan, mauritius, nepal and the people's republic of china, the sponsor nations of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament, gave a grand reception here this evening to warmly welcome the friends on the table tennis delegations from various countries and regions who have come to attend the friendship invitational tournament.

the reception was held in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people. more than 1,000 persons, friends from various countries and regions in asia and africa, got together and chatted cordially -- a warm expression of unity and friendship among the afro-asian peoples and their sportsmen.

present at the reception were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, wang meng, chairman of the state physical culture and sports commission of china and chairman of the organizing committee of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t., ma wen-po, a leading member of the chinese foreign ministry, ting kuo-yu, a leading member of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

present at the reception and seated at the table for guests of honour were:

koji goto, first vice-president of the international table tennis federation and leader of the japanese table tennis delegation; a.k. vint, honorary secretary general of the i.t.t.f.; a.a. heif, vice-president of the i.t.t.f. and honorary president of the egyptian table tennis federation; and sohsoh conteh, ambassador of sierra leone to guinea; and

haidar miakhale, leader of the delegation from afghanistan; bekka abdennour, leader of the delegation from algeria; ahmed el-kebsi, leader of the delegation from the arab republic of yemen; lin thain moung, leader of the delegation from burma; chan youran, leader of the delegation from cambodia; salgadoe, leader of the delegation from ceylon; c. francois, leader of the

delegation from dahomey; li gwang ju, leader of the delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea; and son kil chen, leader of the d.p.r.k. delegation to the meeting of the sponsor nations of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t.; ta quang chien, leader of the delegation from the democratic republic of viet nam; t. helal, leader of the delegation from egypt; tequame wolde tsadik, leader of the delegation from ethiopia; g.b. j'oof, leader of the delegation from the gambia; dr. s.b.f. laing, leader of the delegation from ghana; ahmadou dieng, leader of the delegation from guinea; ranga ramanujan, leader of the delegation from india; arvin, leader of the delegation from iran; khalil ibrahim al-abdulah, leader of the delegation from iraq; eitaro takehara, deputy leader of the delegation from japan; isaac lugonzo, leader of the delegation from kenya; abdullah yousef jamal, leader of the delegation from kuwait; phonesay santhavasy, leader of the delegation of the laotian patriotic front; michel soat, leader of the delegation from lebanon; mckinley a. desnield, leader of the delegation from liberia; ebranem mangoub, leader of the delegation from libya; abdul karim bin ineh, leader of the delegation from malaysia; toure thierno, leader of the delegation from mali; de laitre, leader of the delegation from mauritius, and chan n.l. yiptong, chief delegate of mauritius to the meeting of the sponsor nations of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t.; abdelaziz kettani, leader of the delegation from morocco; gen. n. sham sher, leader of the delegation from nepal, and n. singh, delegate of nepal to the meeting of the sponsor nations of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t.; dr. a.a. efunkoya, leader of the delegation from nigeria; a.k. hamirani, leader of the delegation from pakistan; seid nemer al sabe, leader of the delegation from palestine; hussein abdulla abdo yafee, leader of the delegation from the people's democratic republic of yemen; gassai-morero, leader of the delegation from the people's republic of the congo; moustapha camara, leader of the delegation from senegal; s.a.t. koroma, leader of the delegation from sierra leone; loke mun chong, leader of the delegation from singapore; mohamud musse hersi, leader of the delegation from somalia; mahmoud al hag abubekr, leader of the delegation from the sudan; mohammad ghabbash, leader of the delegation from syria; henry clemens, leader of the delegation from tanzania; tobias emmanuel, leader of the delegation from togo, louertani slaheddine, leader of the delegation from tunisia; francis nyangweso, leader of the delegation from uganda; abdul dudnia, leader of the delegation from zambia; and yu pu-hsueh, leader of the delegation from the people's republic of china; and

ricardo montoya, leader of the delegation of the colombian table tennis association which has come here to see the friendship invitational tournament.

wang meng, chairman of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. organizing committee; li gwang ju, leader of the delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea; t. helal, leader of the delegation from egypt; koji goto, leader of the delegation from japan; de laitre, leader of the delegation from mauritius; and gen. n. sham sher, leader of the delegation from nepal proposed toasts at the reception amid warm applause. they extended warm greetings to the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament that will soon open successfully and expressed their confidence that with the mutual cooperation and joint efforts of all, this friendship invitational tournament would be a complete success

and make contributions to enhancing the friendship among the people and sportsmen of the asian and african countries and promoting the development of the table tennis in asia and africa.

also present at the reception were:

ranadhir subba, nepalese embassador to china, and his wife; salah el-abd, egyptian ambassador to china; kim jai suk, minister-counsellor of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking; ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china; ker meas, cambodian ambassador to china; tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking; hamdi mahmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and his wife; and diplomatic envoys of other afro-asian countries to china; and

djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and his wife; and frederik risakotta, acting head ad interim of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau; and

tseng shao-tung, wu hsiao-ta, chao cheng-hung, chuang tse-tung and li meng-hua, vice-chairmen, sung chung, secretary general, and huang min-wei, ting man, chang chih-huai, yueh tai-heng, pan chih-kang, liang cho-hui, wei chun-lin, chia fu-cheng and wang fu-yung, deputy secretaries general, of the organizing committee of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t.; and

leading members of the state physical culture and sports commission and chinese organizations concerned yao hsiao-cheng, li ching-chuan, chen teh-ho, liu chun and ko pu-hai, and representatives of chinese table tennis coaches and players; and

the hongkong-macao visiting group to the friendship invitational tournament with li tien as its leader.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: "Promote Friendship, Improve Skill Together"

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

following is the full text of an editorial of the november 2 issue of the "people's daily" entitled "promote friendship, improve skill together", warmly greeting the opening of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament:

the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament sponsored by the table tennis associations of the democratic people's republic of korea, egypt, japan, mauritius, nepal, and the people's republic of china opens ceremoniously in peking today. several hundred men and women table tennis players from 51 countries and regions in asia and africa are participating in this friendship invitational tournament on invitation. leading members of the international table tennis federation, the supreme council for sports in africa and the african table tennis federation, the delegation of the south american table tennis federation and friends from table tennis circles in a number of latin american countries

have come to see the tournament at the invitation of the chinese table tennis association. brimming over with joy, the chinese people and table tennis players extend their warm welcome to the friends from asia, africa and latin america.

profound friendship exists among the people and sportsmen of asia and africa. as mutual contacts among the people become more and more frequent, this friendship, too, grows with each passing day. during the 31st world table tennis championships held not long ago, players from asia, africa and the rest of the world gathered and established unforgettable friendship among them. this time, players from so many countries and regions have assembled here to take part in the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament. many of them are veterans and others are up-coming young players. it is indeed heart-warming to meet old friends and make new acquaintances. before the tournament begins, players of different countries have been practising together, helping each other and improving their skill together, thus introducing a new style into the international contest of table tennis, a style which gives expression to the aspirations of the asian and african sportsmen for unity and friendship. winning or losing a match is temporary; but friendship is lasting. we are convinced that the current afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament will certainly make positive contributions to enhancing friendship among the people and sportsmen of asian and african countries and to promoting the development of table tennis in asia and africa.

the holding of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament marks an encouraging development of sports in asia and africa. most of the afro-asian countries were subjected to imperialist oppression in the past and sports in these countries were in a very backward state. with the winning of independence, sports have had new developments in these countries. in recent years the level of table tennis of many afro-asian countries has made rapid progress. the present tournament will show the new achievements won by afro-asian countries in table tennis.

we are very happy that this tournament is being held in peking, the capital of our country. the coming to our country of friends from asia, africa and latin america is a support and an encouragement to the chinese people. it provides a good opportunity for us to learn from friends from various countries. we will continue to keep to the principle of "friendship first, competition second" and, through tournament, further strengthen our friendship and unity with the people of various afro-asian countries. in line with chairman mao's teachings -- be modest and prudent and guard against arrogance and rashness -- we will learn modestly from the sportsmen of various countries their fine ideology, style and skill so as to promote friendship and improve skill together with them.

at a time when we are welcoming the holding of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament, we feel profoundly that the afro-asian people's desire for unity and friendship is an irresistible trend. we warmly greet the victorious opening of the

tournament. we sincerely wish the tournament complete success. we hope that the friends from various countries will have a happy time in china and the unity and friendship among the sportsmen and people of the various asian, african and latin american countries will be further consolidated and developed.

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Prime Minister Greets Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

abdul zahir, prime minister of afghanistan, sent a message on october 26 to premier chou en-lai, extending sincere felicitations on the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the message reads:

excellency chou en-lai, prime minister

peking

on the occasion of the historical vote in the united nations securing the full restoration of china's rights in united nations, i sincerely felicitate your excellency, the government and the friendly people of china, and express the confidence that the people's republic of china will effectively contribute in the united nations efforts aiming at the strengthening of world peace and cooperation among nations.

doctor abdul zahir, prime minister

kaboul, october 26, 1971

CHINA AND AFRICA

Table Tennis Delegations from Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea and Mauritania Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1971)

the table tennis delegations from cameroon, equatorial guinea and mauritania arrived here by air this evening to attend the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

the leaders and deputy leaders of these delegations are: daouda youssoufa, leader, and simo tagne, deputy leader, of the delegation from cameroon; felipe ondo obiang, leader, and adolfo bote ebota, deputy leader, of the delegation from equatorial guinea; and sidi mohamed deidi, leader of the delegation from mauritania.

ndi sima joseph, a leading member of the supreme council for sports in africa and chief of the language department under the council, arrived here by the same plane to see the a.a.t.t.f.i.t. on invitation.

present at the airport to greet them were leading members of chinese departments concerned li ching-chuan, liang cho-hui, chiang chao and chiang wen-chai, and chinese table tennis coaches and players including sun mei-ying, wang chih-liang and lin mei-chun.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Foreign Minister Warmly Greets Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 31, 1971)

comrade nesti nase, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and foreign minister, called at the chinese embassy in albania and met ambassador liu chen-hua on october 26. on behalf of the central committee of the party of labour and the council of ministers of albania, he extended the warmest congratulations to the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china on the important victory that the u.n. general assembly had adopted the resolution on the restoration of the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations.

ambassador liu chen-hua expressed hearty thanks for the congratulations. he said that he would convey them to the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china.

Albanian Journalists' Delegation Leaves Changchun for Shenyang

(NCNA-English Changchun, Nov. 2, 1971)

the albanian journalists' delegation led by stefi kotmilo, deputy editor-in-chief of the journal "rruga e partise", organ of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, left here by train today for shenyang, liaoning province after paying a visit to changchun of kirin province. thoma nage, resident correspondent in peking of the newspaper "zeri i popullit" who was with the delegation on the visit, also left by the same train.

the albanian comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the railway station by yao tien-lu, standing committee member of the kirin provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; chang fu-yuan, standing committee member of the c.p.c. changchun municipal

committee and vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of journalistic circles and organizations concerned.

- the albanian journalists' delegation arrived in changchun from harbin of heilungkiang province on october 31. it was honoured at a banquet that evening by cheng chi-chiao, secretary of the c.p.c. kirin provincial committee and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee. comrade cheng chi-chiao and comrade stefi kotmilo made warm speeches at the banquet that proceeded in an atmosphere of profound revolutionary friendship between the people of china and albania.

during its stay in changchun, the delegation visited the changchun no. 1 motor vehicle plant and the changchun tractor factory and was warmly welcomed by revolutionary masses.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Ambassador to China Gives Reception Marking Algerian National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

chaib taleb-bendiab, algerian ambassador to china, gave a reception here this evening to warmly celebrate the national day of the algerian democratic people's republic.

present were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

ambassador chaib taleb-bendiab and chinese acting foreign minister chi peng-fei spoke at the reception which was permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

in his speech, ambassador chaib taleb-bendiab spoke highly of the friendship between the algerian and chinese people. he said that the sentiments of friendship, respect and admiration which algeria -- her leaders and people -- held for the people's republic of china, for her esteemed leaders and dynamic people were more vivid than ever. these sentiments were born at a time when algeria's history was being written in letters of blood.

the ambassador said: today, our people are engaged in a resolute -- and how much more arduous -- struggle for the country's national economic construction. in recent years, we have had to experience to a still greater extent the treacherous intrigues of imperialism and neo-colonialism bent on maintaining and perpetuating their economic domination and making the maximum profit from our underground resources.

ambassador taleb said: today, the chinese people are more than ever determined to liberate taiwan

province. we can assure them of the algerian people's indefectible support in this ultimate stage of the total liberation of the country. the links existing between our two peoples, under such historical conditions, cannot but be durable and highly beneficial to algeria and the people's republic of china.

the ambassador thanked the chinese people for their active contributions to developing algeria. he pointed out: the relations between our two countries have continuously developed in an atmosphere of mutual respect, mutual understanding and sincere friendship.

he said: be it in the sphere of anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist solidarity with the peoples fighting for their national independence, in the sphere of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, in the sphere of respect for others' sovereignty, in the sphere of the rejection of hegemony under all its forms, or in that of peaceful co-existence between countries, big or small, and with different socio-economic, political or philosophical systems -- on all these major principles, algeria rejoices to share a perfect identity of appreciation with the people's republic of china.

dwelling on the question of restoring all the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations, ambassador taleb said: we are convinced that the participation of the people's republic of china in the work of the security council and the general assembly will give a new impetus and still greater vigour to the united nations organisation for the triumph of just causes and for the good of humanity as a whole.

on behalf of the chinese government and people, acting foreign minister chi peng-fei in his speech expressed warm festive congratulations to the algerian government and people.

he said: the valiant algerian people won their national independence through protracted armed struggle. since independence, the algerian government and people have won important victories in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, liquidating colonialist forces, recovering the natural resources of their country and developing national economy and culture by steadily overcoming numerous difficulties left over by the colonial rule. upholding a just stand in international affairs, the algerian government and people have opposed the imperialist policies of aggression and war, opposed big power hegemony and expansionism, supported the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, supported the palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression, supported the african peoples in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and racial discrimination and for winning and safeguarding national independence, thus making positive contributions to the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism. the chinese government and people admire the algerian government and people for their revolutionary spirit of adhering to the principle of independence and non-alignment, of upholding justice, defying brute force and daring to struggle, and we heartily rejoice over their achievements and wish them continuous new victories along the road of advance.

the acting foreign minister said: the algerian government and people have consistently and actively stood for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations, demanded the expulsion of the "representatives" of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations and all the organizations related to it and resolutely opposed the imperialist schemes of creating "two chinas", or "one china, one taiwan", and of engineering "an independent taiwan". this year, the united nations general assembly adopted the resolution put forward by albania, algeria and 21 other countries. this is a victory of the common struggle of the people of the whole world and it represents the bankruptcy of the policy of depriving china of her legitimate rights in the united nations pursued by u.s. imperialism over a long period of time and of the u.s. imperialist scheme of creating "two chinas" in the united nations. the chinese government and people once again express their hearty thanks to the governments and people of algeria and other friendly countries for speaking out for and upholding justice, persevering in a principled stand and for the support they have given us.

he praised the profound militant friendship forged by the chinese and algerian peoples in the long common struggles of opposing imperialism and colonialism. he said: we are deeply convinced that, with our joint efforts, the friendship between the chinese and algerian peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries will be consolidated and strengthened daily on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and in the struggles of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs, and general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament, of the royal government of national union of cambodia, attended the reception.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned wang shu-sheng, lai chi-fa, yang chieh, chien chih-kuang, li chiang, huang tso-chen, tien wei-hsin, chang hsien-yueh, hsueh shao-ching, pan yen, chen mu-hua, sung yang-chu, kuo lu, hsieh hua, liang chang-wu, sun hsiao-feng, tu hsing-yuan, shih yi-chih, huang hou-min, chen hsin-jen, yao hsiao-cheng, ma jen-hui, chiao pei-hsin, teng kang and chang tzu-liang.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china attended.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

a burmese table tennis delegation to take part in the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament arrived here by air this evening. the leader of the delegation is tin thain moung.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by li meng-hua, vice-chairman of the organizing committee of the a.a.t.t.f.i.t., huang min-wei, leading member of an organization concerned, as well as chinese table tennis players hu wei-hsin and yang chun.

present were also burmese ambassador to china u thein maung, and his wife and embassy officials.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi President Greets Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

michel micombero, president of the republic of burundi and general secretary of the party of unity and national progress, in a message to chairman mao tsetung, has extended warm congratulations on the restoration to the people's republic of china of her lawful rights in the united nations. the message dated october 26 reads:

to his excellency mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china

peking

mr. chairman,

at a moment when the whole world rejoices over the historic vote of the u.n. general assembly in favour of the readmission of your very great country to the international organization, i extend with immense joy, on behalf of the party, government and people of burundi and in my own name, my hearty and warm congratulations to you. the representation of the great and valiant chinese people at the united nations organization and particularly in the security council, is a great relief for all the peace-loving peoples and constitutes a sure guarantee for the normalization of international relations and international security.

i request you, mr. chairman, to convey to the chinese leaders and people the great satisfaction which the

republic of burundi feels on the occasion of this great international event.

with highest consideration,

michel micombero
president of the republic and
general secretary of the party

bujumbura, october 26, 1971

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Cameroon President Greets Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

ahmadou ahidjo, president of the federal republic of cameroon, in a message dated october 26 to tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, extended warm felicitations on the restoration of the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the message reads:

his excellency mr. tung pi-wu,
vice-chairman of the people's republic of china

peking

i learned with great satisfaction the admission of the people's republic of china to the united nations. please allow me on this occasion to extend to you the heartfelt and warm felicitations of the cameroonian people and their government. the historic decision adopted by the general assembly of the united nations by an overwhelming majority is of full significance for us. it affirmed the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china. it gave a proof that the great majority in the international community has acknowledged the role which your government is to play in favour of peace and progress of mankind. it brought into relief the triumph of justice in international relations and the effective action of the countries of the third world for justice and solidarity among the peoples. please accept my best wishes for your personal happiness and the assurances of my high consideration.

ahmadou ahidjo
president of the federal
republic of cameroon

yaounde, october 26, 1971

CHINA AND CANADA

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Canadian Professor J.T. Wilson and His Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, and his wife yu li-chun met canadian geophysicist professor j.t. wilson and his wife here this afternoon. hosts and guests had a friendly talk.

present on the occasion were leading members of the host organization and scientific workers including chin li-sheng, ku kung-hsu and chang wen-yu.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean President Extends Sincerest Congratulations on Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

salvador allende, president of the republic of chile, sent a telegram to chairman mao tsetung on october 28, extending the sincerest congratulations on the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. his message reads:

his excellency
mr. mao tsetung
chairman of the communist party of china

peking, china

please accept my sincerest congratulations on the restoration of the legitimate rights of your great country in the united nations, which signifies that the heart-felt aspirations of the people and government of chile have come true.

yours fraternally

salvador allende
president of chile

santiago, chile
october 28

Chilean President Sends Warmest Congratulations on Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

salvador allende, president of the republic of chile, sent a telegram to the vice-chairman of the people's republic of china on october 28, extending the warmest congratulations on the restoration to the people's republic of china of her legitimate rights in the united nations. his message reads:

his excellency
mr. vice-chairman of the people's republic of china

peking, china

please accept my warmest congratulations in the name of the people and government of chile on the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations.

yours fraternally
salvador allende
president of chile

santiago, chile

october 28

Chilean Foreign Minister Greets Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

clodomiro almeyda, foreign minister of the republic of chile, sent a telegram on october 28 to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending the sincerest congratulations on the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the message reads:

his excellency
mr. chou en-lai
premier of the people's republic of china

peking, china

please accept my sincerest congratulations on the restoration of the legitimate rights of the great nation of china in the united nations. chile is highly pleased to hear this news.

yours cordially
clodomiro almeyda
minister of foreign affairs
of chile

santiago, chile
october 28

Wife of Chilean President and Vice Foreign Minister of Chile Extend Greetings on Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Santiago, Oct. 31, 1971)

madame hortensia bussi, wife of chilean president salvador allende, and anibal palma, vice-minister of foreign affairs of chile, have extended warm congratulations to lin ping, chinese ambassador to chile, on the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations.

madame hortensia bussi extended her warm greetings at the chinese embassy on the evening of october 27 accompanied by madame tohá, wife of the chilean minister of the interior jose tohá. they made the call from the santiago airport on their return from other parts of the country. "this is what we have expected for years," madame hortensia bussi told the chinese ambassador. ambassador lin ping expressed thanks to her for the support given to china by the government and people of chile.

vice-foreign minister anibal palma expressed his congratulations to the chinese ambassador on october 26 by telephone.

Leading Member of Chinese Medical Association Gives Banquet in Honor of Chilean Medical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese medical association, gave a banquet here today to welcome a chilean medical delegation led by juan zanartu.

chilean ambassador to china armando uribe a. attended the banquet.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned and representatives of medical circles including kuo hsing-kuo, hsu shou-jen, wang kang-chiu, lin chiao-chih and chang hsiao-chien.

before the banquet, hsieh hua met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the chilean friends.

the chilean medical delegation arrived in peking on the evening of october 31.

Reception Given for Chinese Exhibition in Santiago

(NCNA-English Santiago, Oct. 31, 1971)

a reception to mark the "day of the pavilion of the people's republic of china" in the current santiago international fair was given in the pavilion on the evening of october 29 by chinese ambassador lin ping and wang yao-ting, head of the chinese exhibition delegation to the fair.

madam hortensia bussi, wife of chilean president salvador allende, attended the reception, accompanied by the presidential naval aide-de-camp arturo araya.

also present were fernando sanhueza, speaker of the chamber of deputies; anibal palma, vice-minister of foreign affairs; hernan morales garcia, vice-minister of transport; lautaro ojeda, vice-minister of lands and settlement; alfonso inostroza, president of the central bank; other government officials; congressmen and prominent figures of trade and other circles in chile.

diplomatic envoys and heads of trade missions of a number of countries in chile also attended the reception.

representatives of chinese residents in chile were among the guests.

wang yao-ting made a speech at the reception. he expressed thanks to the chilean government departments concerned and to the chilean people for their great assistance in the preparation for the chinese pavilion. he warmly praised the struggle waged by the chilean people against colonialism and neo-colonialism and expressed admiration for the victories they have won under the leadership of president salvador allende in defending their sovereign rights over 200-nautical-mile territorial waters, safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, protecting national interests and developing the national economy. he expressed the hope that the exhibition of the chinese pavilion will contribute to the further development of the friendship between the chinese and chilean people and the economic and trade ties between the two countries.

the hosts and guests repeatedly drank toasts to the health of president salvador allende and chairman mao and to the friendly relations between the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples.

the guests were shown round the pavilion during the reception.

the ninth santiago international fair was inaugurated on the afternoon of october 28. wang yao-ting, who arrived here on october 9, gave an account of the chinese exhibition at a press conference on october 27.

CHINA AND EL SALVADOR

Foreign Minister of El Salvador Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

walter beneke, minister of external relations of el salvador, and carlos de sola, his assistant and director of the national museum of el salvador, arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china upon the invitation of chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister of the people's republic of china. they came here after attending china's 1971 autumn export commodities fair in kwangchow.

they were greeted at the airport by li yao-wen, vice-foreign minister and leading members of the departments concerned wu fan-wu, peng chin-po and tao ta-chao.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean Minister Greets Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1971)

jesus alfonso oyono alogo, minister of public works of the republic of equatorial guinea, received chinese ambassador chen tan in santa isabel on october 26, expressing warm congratulations on the restoration of the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations, according to a report from santa isabel.

minister oyono alogo said that this victory indicates that the people have once again forced u.s. imperialism to bite the dust. it is further proof that revolution will triumph.

he said that the entry of the people's republic of china into the united nations and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek puppet clique were a great achievement. in accordance with the teaching of president francisco macias nguema, the people of equatorial guinea have always regarded as their own the achievements of the heroic chinese people, he said.

ambassador chen tan thanked minister oyono alogo for his congratulations and said that it is a common victory for both of us.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian Premier Greets Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

fock jeno, premier of the workers and peasants revolutionary government of the hungarian people's republic, in a message dated october 29 to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressed good wishes on the restoration to the people's republic of china of her lawful rights in the united nations. the message reads:

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking

on the occasion of the restoration to the people's republic of china of her lawful rights in the united nations organization, i extend to you and the chinese people my good wishes. i believe that the recognition of the rights of the people's republic of china in the u.n.o. is an outstanding success of the joint struggle of the socialist countries and the progressive forces the world over. may the activity of the people's republic of china in the u.n.o. and other international organizations be conducive to the growth of the forces of socialism on a world scale and to the consolidation of peace in the whole world.

fock jeno
premier of the workers and
peasants revolutionary government
of the hungarian people's
republic

budapest, october 29, 1971

Hungarian Foreign Minister Greets Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

peter janos, minister of foreign affairs of the hungarian people's republic, sent a message to chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, on october 29, expressing good wishes on the restoration to the people's republic of china of her lawful rights in the united nations. the message reads:

comrade chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china,

peking

i extend to you, leaders and workers of your ministry, greetings and good wishes on the occasion of the restoration to the people's republic of china of her lawful rights in the united nations organization as a result of the

22-year struggle of the people's republic of china under the support of the socialist countries and the progressive forces of the world.

peter janos

minister of foreign affairs of the hungarian people's republic

budapest, october 29, 1971

CHINA AND INDIA

Indian Prime Minister Greets Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

indira gandhi, prime minister of india, sent a message on october 27 to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending congratulations on the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the message reads:

his excellency prime minister chou en-lai
the state council of the people's republic of china
peking

on behalf of the government and people of india may i convey to your excellency and the government and people of china our felicitations on the restoration of the legitimate right of representation of china by your government in the united nations. this will make the united nations more representative in character and will give greater weight to asia's participation in the deliberations and decisions of this organisation. we look forward to the people's republic of china playing its rightful role in the united nations and working in close cooperation with your delegation in the interest of peace and progress in asia and throughout the world..

indira gandhi

vienna, october 27, 1971

Indian Foreign Minister Greets Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

swaran singh, foreign minister of india, has sent a message to chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister of the people's republic of china, extending sincere felicitations on the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the message reads:

your excellency,

i received with great happiness the news of the restoration to your government of china's seat in the united nations. i wish to convey our sincere felicitations to your excellency on this long over-due recognition of your country's legitimate right.

we are publicly welcoming this wise decision by overwhelming majority of the member countries of the united nations. we feel encouraged at the thought of seeing our great neighbour soon playing a useful role at the united nations in the cause of peace and progress.

i look forward to the pleasure of mutual cooperation at the united nations.

with assurances of my highest consideration.

swaran singh
foreign minister, the republic of india.

. . . /

CHINA AND ITALY

Former Italian Vice Premier Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 2, 1971)

pietro nenni, former vice-premier, former foreign minister and life-long senator of italy, and his party arrived in shanghai by air today for a friendly visit upon the invitation of the chinese government.

standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee feng kuo-chu and leading members of departments concerned went to the airport to welcome them.

present at the airport were hu shu-tu, leading member of the department of west european, american and australasian affairs of the chinese foreign ministry and antonino restivo, charge d'affaires a.i. of the italian embassy in peking, and his wife, who had made a special trip to shanghai to greet pietro nenni and his party.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Amir of Kuwait Greets Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

sabah al salem al sabah, amir of kuwait, has extended warmest congratulations on the restoration to the people's republic of china of her legitimate rights in the united nations in a message he sent on october 28 to tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the historic resolution of the united nations general assembly regarding the recognition of the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legitimate representative of the great chinese people, i have pleasure in expressing to your excellency in my name and on behalf of kuwait's people our warmest congratulations. fully confident that this will allow the people's republic of china to play her active role in this world organization and others as it will be a prelude to a new era in relations between nations and cooperation between peoples, a principal factor for the safeguarding of world peace. while looking forward to closer relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and peoples, we greet you..

sabah al salem al sabah, amir of kuwait
kuwait, october 28, 1971

Kuwaiti Heir Apparent and Prime Minister Greets Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

jaber al ahmed al jaber, heir apparent and prime minister of the state of kuwait, in a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extends sincere congratulations on the restoration of the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the message dated october 28 reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

i have pleasure in extending to your excellency sincere congratulations on the occasion of the entry of the people's republic of china to the united nations. while welcoming your friendly country's membership of the international organization, we are confident that

your country's constructive participation in the activities of the international organization will strengthen the international community and serve the cause of right, justice and peace in the world. i take this opportunity to send best wishes for your excellency's personal good health and happiness and the continued progress and prosperity of the friendly chinese people.

jaber alahmed al jaber
heir apparent and prime minister of
the state of kuwait

kuwait, october 28, 1971

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Greets Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

the minister of foreign affairs of the state of kuwait in a message to the minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china has extended heartfelt congratulations on the restoration of the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the message dated october 28 reads:

his excellency foreign minister
people's republic of china

peking

heartfelt congratulations on the restoration of the lawful rights of china in the united nations. the presence of the people's republic of china in the united nations will enhance the prestige and efficacy of the world body. looking forward to continued cooperation between the two countries.

foreign minister of the state
of kuwait

kuwait, october 28, 1971

CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA

Delegations of South American Table Tennis Federation and Chilean Table Tennis Federation Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1971)

a delegation of the south american table tennis federation and a delegation of the chilean table tennis federation arrived here by air this afternoon. the delegations have come to see the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament on invitation.

the head of the delegation of the south american table tennis federation is jaime munoz campozano, vice-president of the international table tennis federation and president of the s.a.t.t.f. the head of the delegation of the chilean table tennis federation is carlos veliz vilches.

the delegations were warmly welcomed at the airport by li ching-chuan, a leading member of the all-china sports federation, chuang tse-tung, vice-chairman of the organizing committee of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament, leading members of chinese departments concerned yuen tai-heng and liang cho-hui, and chinese table tennis players including yu chang-chun and liu ya-chin.

also present at the airport was gonzalo rojas p., cultural counsellor of the chilean embassy in peking.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Hails Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

the "voice of malayan revolution" broadcast an editorial yesterday on the restoration of the lawful rights in the united nations to the people's republic of china. the editorial says that at its current session, the u.n. general assembly adopted by an overwhelming majority the resolution put forward by albania, algeria and 21 other countries demanding the restoration to the people's republic of china of all her lawful rights in the united nations and the immediate expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique. "this is the victory of the people of china and the world and the bankruptcy of the u.s. imperialists' intrigue to manipulate the united nations in obstructing the restoration to the people's republic of china of her lawful rights in the u.n. and the fiasco of their scheme to create 'two chinas' and carve off chinese sacred territory taiwan. the malayan people enthusiastically hail this significant victory of the people the world over and extend congratulations to the chinese people."

the editorial adds, "china is one of the founders of the united nations. the people's republic of china should enjoy, since its coming into being, all its lawful rights in the united nations. however, for more than 20 years, u.s. imperialism resorted to various plots to obstinately prevent the restoration to the people's republic of china of all its legitimate rights in the united nations, shamelessly interfering in china's internal affairs, carrying on its criminal plot of creating 'two chinas' or 'one china, one taiwan'. the u.s. imperialist scheme has all along met the resolute opposition from the revolutionary people of all countries and bogged down in a daily deepening isolation."

the editorial notes, "the people's republic of china has played more and more important role in the

international affairs and china's international prestige has been greatly enhanced as never seen before. whoever tries to isolate and to be hostile to the people's republic of china is bound to be spurned by the people. this is a irresistable trend of history."

the editorial points out that the u.s. imperialists in collaboration with the japanese reactionaries have done a series of despicable acts in the current u.n. general assembly. however, they lifted a rock only to drop it on their own feet.

it says: "the u.s.-japanese reactionaries and their followers are not reconciled to their defeats. they are stepping up their activities to push the criminal plots such as 'two chinas', 'one china, one taiwan', 'the status of taiwan remains to be determined' and 'an independent taiwan'. u.s. imperialist troops remain to hang on in taiwan and the taiwan straits. japanese militarism is intensifying its aggressive acts in taiwan. these are naked manifestation of their obstinate persistence on their counter-revolutionary stand of opposing china and the chinese people."

it says: "the malayan people resolutely support the consistant just stand of the chinese people. taiwan is an inalienable part of the sacred territory of china. to liberate taiwan is china's internal affairs which brook no foreign interference. the u.s. aggressor troops must get out of taiwan and the taiwan straits. we will always side with the chinese people and the people throughout the world to fight against the criminal plots, such as 'two chinas', 'one china, one taiwan', 'the status of taiwan remains to be determined' and 'an independent taiwan', carried out by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries and their followers.

CHINA AND MALDIVES

Maldives President Greets Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

amir ibrahim nasir, president of the republic of maldives, has sent a message to chairman mao tsetung extending congratulations on the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the message reads:

his excellency chairman mao tsetung

people's republic of china

i extend to your excellency, the government and people of the people's republic of china, congratulations on this great victory which has enabled your country to secure its due place in the united nations. on behalf of the government and people of the republic of maldives, please accept, excellency, good wishes and my own personal felicitations. we welcome this decision for the

participation and restoration to the people's republic of china of her lawful seat in the united nations organisation.

amir ibrahim nasir
president of the republic of maldives

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Military Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1971)

the military delegation of the republic of mali led by captain kissima doukara, member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of defence, interior and security, left peking for home by plane via shanghai this morning after a friendly visit to china.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were su yu, vice-minister of national defence; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of other departments concerned tien wei-shin, feng yung-shun, pan yen, kuang jen-nung, chang ta-chih, chen hsiang, li chia-yi, hu chi-tsai, lung chen-piao, li kang, chen mu-hua, liu fu-chih, chai cheng-wen, yu wei-hsin, wang lei, ting hsi-lin and ho ying; as well as more than 1,000 p.l.a. commanders and fighters and peking militiamen.

peking airport today flew the national flags of china and mali. the well-wishers carried red flags and streamers inscribed with "firmly support the people of mali in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" and other slogans. they beat drums and gongs, shouted slogans and congratulated the delegation on its successful visit. the distinguished malian guests waved time and again to the well-wishers in acknowledgement. the airport was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship and unity of the people and armed forces of china and mali.

yaya diarra, charge d'affaires ad interim of the malian embassy in peking, and chao chun-cheng, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence, accompanied the delegation to shanghai.

also present at the airport were mamadi kaba, charge d'affaires ad interim of the guinean embassy in peking; almamy youssouf ly, charge d'affaires ad interim of the mauritanian embassy in peking; military attaches of the embassies of various countries in peking; and ibrahima yacinthe çisse, secretary of the malian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian Foreign Minister Greets Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1971)

hamdi ould mouknass, mauritanian minister of external affairs, received chinese ambassador to mauritania feng yu-chiu on october 26, expressing congratulations on the restoration to the people's republic of china of her legitimate rights in the united nations, according to a report from nouakchott.

the restoration of the legitimate seat of the people's republic of china in the united nations is a very important and excellent news, the minister said. the fallacy of "two chinas" has been excluded since the government of the people's republic of china was recognized as the sole legal government.

after obtaining her legitimate seat in the u.n., he added, china will give the world ever greater help in the cause of justice and equality, in safeguarding the interests of small nations and putting an end to colonialism.

the chinese ambassador thanked the mauritanian minister for his congratulations.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Prime Minister of Mauritius Greets Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

seewoosagur ramgoolam, prime minister of mauritius, in a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extended the warmest congratulations on the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the message dated october 27 reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai, prime minister of the people's republic of china

peking

on behalf of the government and in my own personal name, i offer you, your government and your people our warmest congratulations on your country's admission to the united nations. by this historic act the defences of peace have been strengthened and we are all confident that mankind will gain by your contribution to the ideals of our times. we pray that under your wise and enlightened leadership your people will know years of happiness and prosperity.

please accept our warmest wishes for your personal health and well being.

highest consideration

seewoosagur ramgoolam, prime minister

port louis, october 27, 1971

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Moroccan Charge d'Affaires A.I. to China Extends Greetings on Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1971)

entrusted by the moroccan ministry of foreign affairs, abdellatif lakhmiri, charge d'affaires ad interim of the moroccan embassy in china now on a vacation in rabat, called on ambassador chang wei-lieh at the chinese embassy in morocco extending congratulations on the restoration to the people's republic of china of her legitimate rights in the united nations, according to a report from rabat.

the moroccan charge d'affaires said, "on behalf of the foreign ministry and in my own name, i extend greetings to china. our government is very satisfied with the historical u.n. decision. we shall be happy to see the entry of china into the united nations. it is a victory for the developing countries."

chinese ambassador chang wei-lieh expressed thanks to the moroccan government and people for their support to china.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Reception Marking Korean Publication Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

comrade hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a reception here at noon today marking the korean publication day.

attending the reception were leading members of journalistic units in the capital and the information department of the foreign ministry including chang chi-chih, lu ying, chang shih-cheng, chen chu, peng hua, hua shan, wang hai-yun and kuo hsueh-liang.

djawoto, secretary general, and members of the secretariat, of the afro-asian journalists' association, were also present.

ambassador hyun jun keuk and chang chi-chih, a leading member of the hsinhua news agency, spoke at the reception. they wished that the friendship, unity and the relations of friendly cooperation between the peoples, journalists and publication workers of china and korea would be constantly consolidated and developed. mr. djawoto also spoke at the reception. he wished that the friendship among the afro-asian journalists would be enhanced daily.

kim jai suk, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, and om tae-ryong, peking-based correspondent of the korean central news agency and the "rodong sinmun", were also present.

Pyongyang National Opera Troupe of Korea Gives First Performance in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 1, 1971)

the pyongyang national opera troupe of korea gave its premiere of the revolutionary opera "the sea of blood" in the square of cultural revolution here this evening. the performance was warmly received by an audience of more than 10,000 workers, peasants and soldiers.

attending the performance were wang hung-wen and hsu ching-hsien, secretaries of the shanghai municipal committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai including kao chih-jung and liu yao-tsung. before the performance, wang hung-wen, hsu ching-hsien and other comrades met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with sin in ha, leader, and kim hyong won and chong chun hwan, deputy leaders, of the opera troupe, and yu song jin, counsellor of the korean embassy in peking.

the revolutionary opera "the sea of blood", which reflects the militant spirit and noble revolutionary qualities of the korean people, deeply inspired the audience and won repeated, prolonged warm applause. after the performance, wang hung-wen, hsu ching-hsien and other comrades went on stage and congratulated the artistes on their successful performance and presented them a basket of flowers.

the opera troupe arrived here from nanking by special train on the afternoon of october 30. the korean comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed at the railway station by comrade hsu ching-hsien and leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai, as well as over 1,000 literary and art workers and other revolutionary people.

CHINA AND PR CONGO

Congolese President and Foreign Minister Receive Chinese Ambassador, Extend Congratulations on Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Oct. 31, 1971)

president marien ngouabi of the people's republic of the congo received chinese ambassador wang yu-tien on october 26 and extended warm greetings on the restoration to the people's republic of china of her legitimate rights in the united nations.

president ngouabi said that this is not only a victory for the chinese people but also a victory for all the progressive countries as well as the cause of peace and justice of mankind.

on the same day, auxence ikonga, foreign minister of the people's republic of the congo, also received the chinese ambassador to extend congratulations.

foreign minister ikonga said, the experience we have drawn from this victory is that the just cause is invincible. as chairman mao says, imperialism is a paper-tiger. no matter what tricks imperialism resorts to, the people who are resolved are sure to win liberation.

ambassador wang yu-tien thanked president ngouabi and foreign minister ikonga for their congratulations.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Chairman Robaya Sends Greetings on Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, sent messages on october 28 to chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai, extending greetings on the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the messages of identical contents read:

i and other comrades members of the presidential council as well as the government and people of the people's democratic republic of yemen, are glad to extend you our greetings on the admission of the friendly people's republic of china as a member of the united nations organization and its security council. we regard this a victory of the heroic chinese people and all other struggling peoples.

the presence of china in the united nations and the security council will be of great benefit to the causes of mankind, which have remained unsolved in this international organization for a long time. today, after occupying its proper place, china is sure to take a valiant stand by extending energetic and revolutionary support to these causes.

we hold that your entry into this international organization will make you shoulder an historic responsibility. we are convinced that your stand in support of the just causes will enable these causes to acquire legitimate and proper rights. we hope you will carry out your duties successfully and outstandingly.

please accept my best regards and those of our people for you and the friendly chinese people.

PDRY Premier Greets Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

ali nasser mohamed, premier and minister of defence of the people's democratic republic of yemen, sent a message on october 28 to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending the warmest congratulations on the restoration to the people's republic of china of her lawful rights in the united nations. the message reads:

on the occasion of the great political victory of the chinese party, government and people in gaining admission to the united nations organization and occupying the proper lawful seat and in expelling the representatives of chiang kai-shek known to the friendly chinese people and the people the world over as a running dog of imperialism, i and my colleagues, members of the cabinet of the people's democratic republic of yemen, are happy to extend to you, the chinese government and the friendly chinese people our warmest congratulations.

the victory won by the chinese people through protracted struggle shows that the revolutionary struggle of various forms waged by the struggling peoples against their enemies, the imperialists and reactionaries, will certainly be victorious; it also shows that socialism will certainly triumph and imperialism, the highest stage of capitalism, will inevitably collapse.

china's admission to such an important international organization as the united nations organization as an influential and active working member is the result of the political struggle waged by the chinese people and government and, at the same time, the result of the revolutionary stand taken by the representatives of the world revolutionary movement who are on the side of china and support her in acquiring her lawful rights in the united nations organization. furthermore, this victory is also the victory of the struggle now waged in the arab region by the people of the arab countries including the people's democratic republic of yemen against the enemies -- imperialism, zionism and reaction.

the national front organization, government and people of the people's democratic republic of yemen stand on the side of the chinese people, support their government in acquiring the legitimate rights to join the u.n.o. and to occupy its lawful seat in the united nations as

the sole representative of the chinese people. it is quite natural for our country to take such a position; it shows our conviction that there exists a dialectical relationship between our revolution and the world revolutionary movement because we stand entirely on the side of the socialist camp.

therefore, after the people of your country and the people the world over have waged a struggle for this political victory, i avail myself of this opportunity to ask you to convey to the friendly chinese people and their government the congratulations of the yemeni people and the government of the people's democratic republic of yemen. i wish your people more victories, your government success and you yourself success and good health.

comradely greetings exclamation

CHINA AND PERU

Joint Communique of Governments of People's Republic of China and Republic of Peru on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Peru

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1971)

in accordance with the principles of juridical equality of the states, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, mutual non-aggression, peaceful co-existence and mutual respect for their sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of peru have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level, effective november 2nd, 1971. the two governments have agreed to exchange ambassadors within a short time.

for this purpose, both governments have agreed to provide each other with all necessary assistance for the establishment and performance of the functions of the diplomatic missions in their respective capitals.

the chinese government recognizes the sovereignty of peru over the maritime zone adjacent to its coasts within the limit of 200 nautical miles.

the peruvian government recognizes the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government of china.

the chinese government reaffirms that taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china. the peruvian government takes note of this position of the chinese government.

the agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries has been accomplished by the exchange of notes between ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china and the republic of peru in ottawa, canada.

Peking, November 2nd, 1971

CHINA AND POLAND

Chairman of Council of Ministers of Poland Greets Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

piotr jaroszewicz, chairman of the council of ministers of the polish people's republic, sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending hearty greetings on the restoration of the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the message reads:

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the restoration of the proper rights of the people's republic of china in the u.n. and expulsion from it of the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique, i, on behalf of the polish government and people, extend hearty congratulations to you and the chinese people.

the resolution of the u.n. general assembly has realized the aim for which various socialist states, including the polish people's republic, have struggled in the international platform for the past 22 years. i am convinced that the participation in the work of the united nations and its security council by the people's republic of china will promote the consolidation of international security and strengthen the cause of cooperation in the interest of world peace and progress.

piotr jaroszewicz,
chairman of the council of ministers
of the polish people's republic

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message to Romanian Chairman of Council of Ministers Expressing Sympathy for Victims in Mine Accident

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message yesterday to ion gheorghe maurer, chairman of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania, expressing deep sympathy for the bereaved families and those who were wounded in a serious accident which occurred in the certej-sacarimb mine in the hunedoara district of romania. the message reads in full as follows:

comrade ion gheorghe maurer
chairman of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania

bucharest

shocked to learn of the serious accident which occurred on the morning of october 30 in the certej-sacarimb mine in the hunedoara district of romania. please convey the deep condolences and sympathy of the chinese government and people to the bereaved families and those who were wounded in this accident. we wish the wounded an early recovery.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

november 1, 1971

China Dance Drama Troupe Leaves Romania for Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Nov. 1, 1971)

the china dance drama troupe with chou chiu-yen, secretary general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, as head and liu ching-tang and tiao ke-yuan as deputy heads left here by train for yugoslavia this morning after concluding its friendly performamce tour of romania.

present at the railway station to see off the troupe were: ion brad, vice-chairman of the romanian council of socialist culture and education, leading members of literary and art units and artists in the capital.

bozidar bukumiric, counsellor of the yugoslav embassy here, was present at the station.

also present were chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, and staff members of the embassy.

upon departure, the chinese and romanian comrades warmly shook hands with and embraced each other, posed for photos together and exchanged good wishes for each other. romanian literary and art workers presented bouquets to the comrades of the china dance drama troupe.

yesterday, the china dance drama troupe saw a performance given by the artists of the bucharest opera theatre. after the performance, the literary and art workers of china and romania held a round-table discussion presided over by ion brad.

on the afternoon of october 30, the troupe visited "the republic" plant here and gave a performance of chinese and romanian songs and dances for the workers and engineering and technical personnel of the plant.

Romanian Comrades Present China-Romania Friendship People's Commune with Truck

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

iosif chivu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy in peking, on behalf of k. treka, manager general of the romanian truck and tractor centre, today presented a truck and other things to the china-romania friendship people's commune which is on the outskirts of peking. a ceremony to hand over the presents was held at the peking exhibition centre.

on behalf of the commune revolutionary committee and the commune members, chou jui-ching, chairman of the china-romania friendship people's commune revolutionary committee, spoke at the ceremony expressing thanks to the romanian comrades. she said; we regard the valuable presents as a symbol of the profound friendship between the chinese and romanian people.

present at the ceremony were wife of romanian ambassador to china aurel duma, leonin-gheorghe vasilescu, economic counsellor of the romanian embassy here, and members of the group to arrange the industrial exhibition of romania.

present were also leading members of chinese departments concerned wang lei, li lien-ching, kao lu, wang wen-lin and chi huai-yuan, as well as leading members of the commune and representatives of the commune members.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Donation of Chinese Red Cross Society for Typhoon Victims in South Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

the red cross society of china sent a telegram today to the liberation red cross of south viet nam, expressing solicitude to the people in the coastal areas of central trung bo of south viet nam afflicted by storms and floods. it also informed the liberation red cross of south viet nam of its decision to donate renminbi 5 million yuan's worth of materials to help the afflicted people overcome their difficulties. the message reads:

liberation red cross of south viet nam

upon learning of serious storms and floods which occurred recently in the coastal areas of central trung bo of south viet nam, the chinese people and the red cross society of china are very much concerned for the people in the afflicted areas. your society is requested to convey our deep sympathy and solicitous regards to them. our society has decided to donate materials valued at renminbi 5 million yuan to help the afflicted people overcome their difficulties.

with salutations exclamation

red cross society of china
november 1, 1971

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Government Leaders Warmly Greet Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Nov. 1, 1971)

sudan's minister of presidential affairs abul kassem hashem received chinese ambassador yang shou-cheng at the people's palace here on october 27 and extended, on behalf of president nimeri, the government of the democratic republic of the sudan and the sudanese people, warm congratulations to the chinese government and people on the adoption of the resolution at the united nations general assembly to restore all the legitimate rights of the chinese people in the united nations.

he said, "this is a great victory of the peace-loving people the world over, it is also a victory of ours." he expressed the hope for the further strengthening of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

sudanese foreign minister mansour khaled pointed out in an interview with the paper "el ayam" that china belongs to the third world and that the sudan is very happy about china's entry into the united nations.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian Foreign Minister Greets Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

mohamed masmoudi, minister of foreign affairs of the republic of tunisia, sent a telegram on october 26 to chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister of the people's republic of china, expressing the warmest congratulations on the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations. the telegram reads:

his excellency mr. chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china

peking

i welcome with great satisfaction the u.n. decision on the restoration of the rights of the people's republic of china. on this occasion, i extend to you my warmest congratulations. i am convinced that this act of historic

significance will open the way for your great country to play a proper role in the international community in favour of the maintenance of peace, the safeguarding of justice and the strengthening of the solidarity among peoples.

mohamed masmoudi, minister of foreign affairs
of the republic of tunisia.

Tunis, October 26, 1971.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish Prime Minister Greets Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

turkish prime minister nihat erim, in a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, on october 27 extended the warmest congratulations on the restoration to the people's republic of china of her lawful rights in the united nations. the message reads:

his excellency chou en-lai
prime minister of the people's republic of china

peking

your excellency, i am very pleased with the decision of the 26th general assembly restoring the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. i am confident that the presence of the people's republic of china will strengthen the united nations organisation in its efforts for world peace, security and development. i extend to you and to the great chinese people the warmest congratulations and best wishes of the turkish government and nation.

nihat erim
prime minister of turkey

ankara, october 27, 1971

Turkish Foreign Minister Greets Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1971)

osman olcay, minister of foreign affairs of turkey, has extended sincere congratulations on the restoration to the people's republic of china of her lawful rights in the united nations in a message to chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china. the message dated october 26 reads:

his excellency mr. chi peng-fei
acting minister of foreign affairs of the
people's republic of china

peking

your excellency,

i am very happy to learn the result of the voting at the 26th general assembly restoring the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. i am certain that the participation of the people's republic of china in the future efforts of the united nations is an important development which definitely will strengthen our common endeavour for world peace, security and international cooperation. on this occasion i extend to your excellency my sincere congratulations and best wishes.

osman olcay
minister of foreign affairs of turkey

ankara, october 26, 1971

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CHINA AND UN

Chinese Acting Foreign Minister Informs U Thant of Composition of China's Delegation to UN Session

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1971)

chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to u thant, secretary-general of the united nations, concerning the composition of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 26th session of the general assembly of the united nations. the message reads in full as follows:

u thant, secretary-general
united nations headquarters
new york

your excellency,

i have the honour to inform you that the composition of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 26th session of the general assembly of the united nations is as follows:

head of the delegation: chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china;

deputy head of the delegation: huang hua;

representatives: fu hao, hsiung hsiang-hui, chen chu;

deputy representatives: tang ming-chao, an chih-yuan, wang hai-jung (f), hsing sung-yi, chang yung-kuan.

i will inform you later of the date of departure of the delegation of the people's republic of china.

highest consideration.

chi peng-fei
acting minister of foreign affairs
of the people's republic of china

peking, november 2, 1971

Chinese Acting Foreign Minister Informs U Thant of Appointment of Permanent Representative and Deputy Representative of China on UN Security Council

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1971)

chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to u thant, secretary-general of the united nations, regarding the appointment by the government of the people's republic of china of its permanent representative and deputy representative on the security council of the united nations. the message reads in full as follows:

u thant, secretary-general
united nations headquarters
new york

your excellency,

i have the honour to inform you that the government of the people's republic of china has appointed huang hua as the permanent representative (ambassadorial rank) and chen chu as the deputy representative (ambassadorial rank) of china on the security council of the united nations.

please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

chi peng-fei
acting minister of foreign affairs
of the people's republic of china

peking, november 2, 1971

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Foreign Minister Greets Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Nov. 1, 1971)

zambian foreign minister elijah mudenda met chinese ambassador to zambia chin li-chen on october 26, and extended, on behalf of the zambian ruling party, government and people, congratulations to the chinese communist party, government and people on the restoration to the people's republic of china of her legitimate rights in the united nations.

mudenda said that the result of the voting in the u.n. general assembly greatly inspired the oppressed peoples still under colonialist rule.

ambassador chin li-chen thanked the zambian foreign minister for his congratulations.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

November 12, 1971 No. 5013

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* NATIONAL *
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REVOLUTIONARY UNITY

Strengthen Revolutionary Unity and Develop the Excellent Situation

- CCP Shanghai Hsien Committee earnestly implements the line of unity and victory of the Party's 9th Congress

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 1, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Shanghai, October 31) In accordance with great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "Unite to win still greater victories," the CCP Shanghai Hsien Committee in Shanghai municipality consistently regards the implementation of the line of the Party's "9th Congress" line as the key subject for hsien Party committee construction to grasp, enabling the "squad members" of the hsien Party committee to continue to strengthen revolutionary unity, unity of thought and unity of action on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and effectively developing the excellent situation in revolution and production in the hsien.

Since its establishment, the CCP Shanghai Hsien Committee has regularly organized its members to learn the line of the Party's "9th Congress," to study Chairman Mao's series of directives on strengthening revolutionary unity and to look back at the history of the Party's development. Everybody profoundly realizes that Party unity is the life of the Party, and that conscientious implementation of the line of the Party's "9th Congress" of unity and victory is of great significance to the penetrating development of the class struggle, the struggle between the two lines, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the prevention of capitalist restoration and the building of socialism. Everybody further raises the level of consciousness of strengthening revolutionary unity on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought and strives to strengthen and defend the revolutionary unity of the hsien Party committee.

Members of the hsien Party committee all strive to help one another politically, support one another in work and be concerned for one another in matters of livelihood. From the top to the bottom there appears a scene of vigor in the whole hsien and fresh victories have continued to be scored in revolution and production. This year the per-mow average yield of wheat comes to more than 440 catties, which shows a 40 percent increase over that of last year. Rapeseed output has increased from the per-mow average of 198 catties last year to 280 catties. The yield of early paddy has also shown an increase over that of the previous year.

The No. 1 and the No. 2 men of the CCP Shanghai Hsien Committee are also paying attention to maintaining the principle of democratic centralism, listening humbly to dissenting views from the "squad members," mobilizing fully the activism of everyone, and setting the pace in carrying out revolutionary unity within the Party committee well. When discussing problems at a meeting, they invariably encourage the other leading members to speak a bit more. When the views of the other comrades differ from their own, they would listen to them patiently and attentively, and think them over carefully. In work they take care everywhere to look upon themselves as ordinary members, remain humble and prudent, and strive at the same time to shoulder a heavier load. When allocating work for the others, they encourage everybody to take action boldly, and at the same time provide the necessary assistance. When reporting to one another on ideological work, they try to make reports more frequently, and place themselves under the supervision of the Party. When discussing problems, they take care not to jump to conclusions first, but encourage the others to express themselves to the full before making a summing up. Even on problems that have already been resolved, if one single comrade still holds a dissenting view, they would have a friendly talk with him after the meeting, exchanging views repeatedly until unity has been achieved.

Once when discussing the transfer of a cadre to another job, an argument took place in the hsien Party committee and no decision could be made. The principal responsible members of the hsien Party committee insisted that everybody should make a study of Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and raise their understanding before continuing with the discussion. They also went together with the dissenting comrades among the masses to listen to their views, and eventually they were all able to achieve unity of thought and arrive at a correct conclusion on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches: "If our Party does not have a great many new cadres working in unity and cooperation with the old cadres, our cause will come to a full stop." In accordance with this great teaching, the new and the old cadres of the CCP Shanghai Hsien Committee have supported one another in their work, assisted one another, and are united in battle together. The old comrades look upon the correct handling of new cadres, the proper carrying out of unity with new cadres and helping them with their growth as concrete actions for the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and Chairman Mao's cadre policy.

One new cadre who had just taken up leadership work in the hsien Party committee momentarily became arrogant in his thinking. Several of the old cadres in the hsien Party committee, upon discovering this, separately looked him up for friendly talks, studied together with him Chairman Mao's teaching, "Modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind," and actively helped him raise his consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuation of revolution. Under the warm concern of the old cadres, the awareness of this new cadre greatly improved. Later, in the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement, he went deep among the masses to conduct investigation and study, acquired a bit of experience and was able to play a more prominent part in promoting the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement in the hsien.

The new cadres also actively help and support the old cadres in their work. An old cadre was not daring enough in his work and the new cadres thereupon called on him many times for friendly talks, earnestly helped him to sum up the lesson and experience of his past work and enthusiastically encouraged him to continue and shoulder the load for the revolution. With the help and encouragement of the new cadres and the masses, this old cadre glows with revolutionary vigor. His work shows more vitality, and he is able to play the role of a backbone element in the leading body.

Once the word "arrogance" asserts itself, the mind will become rusty, unity will be affected and work will lag behind." That is the common conclusion drawn from practice by leading members of the CCP Shanghai Hsien Committee. In the initial period of the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement, the hsien leading bodies were united very closely together, everybody grasped work firmly, and consequently the movement developed quite rapidly and they were commended by the upper levels.

Later, in the face of the victorious situation, some of the cadres became arrogant and complacent and zeal was slackened ideologically. Consequently there was no unity of strength and the movement developed sluggishly.

Upon discovering this problem, the hsien Party committee immediately held an open-door rectification, unfolded widespread discussion activities which enabled everybody to overcome arrogance and complacency, strengthened revolutionary unity and became better united in action.

* * *

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Help Minority Nationality Cadres with Their Study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's Thought

- CCP committee of Tu-an Yao Autonomous Hsien grasps the fostering of minority cadres as an important task

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 1, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanning, October 31) The CCP Tu-an Yao Nationality Hsien Committee in Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region looks upon the grasping of the training of minority nationality cadres as an important task, has actively helped them with the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and constantly raises their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The inhabitants of the Tu-an Yao Nationality Autonomous Hsien are made up of people from eight nationalities including the Chuang, Han, Yao, Miao and others. After the liberation, under the brilliant radiance of Chairman Mao's nationality policy, national minority cadres are growing up and maturing. At present, national minority cadres account for more than 80 percent of the total number of cadres at various levels in the hsien. Of the 34 members in the CCP Tu-an Yao Nationality Autonomous Hsien, some 28 are national minority cadres who in unity with the Han nationality cadres have been vigorously leading the people of the whole hsien in a penetrating development of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, and changing the "9-part rocks and 1-part soil" feature of the Yao mountain side to that of an advanced hsien in the whole autonomous region.

Chairman Mao teaches, "Cadres should be educated to have some understanding of Marxism-Leninism; it would be still better if they understand more." In accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, the CCP Tu-an Yao Nationality Autonomous Hsien Committee, in the work of training minority nationality cadres, in association with reality, has first helped them with reading and studying conscientiously, and raised their level of awareness in theory and in the struggle between the two lines. A small number of national minority cadres feel that because of their low cultural level they might experience difficulty with reading and studying. There are also those who rely on their past experience in work and do not attach sufficient importance to study. In the light of these problems, the hsien Party committee has strengthened ideological education for them, and at the same time, by cultivating typical models and setting up examples, has organized these comrades and introduced to them acquisitions and experience in reading and studying to raise the consciousness of national minority cadres in the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Wei Ch'ao-hui, the Yao nationality deputy secretary of the Party committee of Ch'ipailun commune, used to think that because he had taken part in revolution for more than 20 years, been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and had work experience, he could still get along well without

study. Consequently he relied on his past work experience in doing things and ran into trouble. P'an Ch'eng-kuang, the secretary of the Party committee for the commune thereupon studied together with him Chairman Mao's teaching "Those experienced in work must take up the study of theory and must read seriously; only then will they be able to systematize and synthesize their experience and raise it to the level of theory, only then will they not mistake their partial experience for universal truth and not commit empiricist errors" and enlightened him to sum up the lesson of his experience of running into trouble in work. Since then, Wu Ch'ao-hui has persevered in reading and studying. As his cultural level is low, he is experiencing difficulty with studying and P'an Ch'eng-kuang therefore is voluntarily helping him.

Chang Hai-hung, a Yao nationality cadre and the secretary of the Party committee for Sanchihyang commune, with the help of leading comrades of the hsien, conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's philosophical works with regard to how to deal with the high and cold mountain region of Sanchihyang commune and whether the physiognomy of Sanchihyang commune could be changed. He sets the pace in combating self and repudiating revisionism, in doing away with the idea of "Poverty gives rise to the desire for betterment" and in setting up the idea of "Poverty gives rise to the desire for change," and moved his whole family from Ch'ingsheng commune to settle down in Sanchihyang commune. Although suffering from a number of physical ailments, he nevertheless perseveres in doing collective production labor, leads the cadres and commune members in making manifest the revolutionary spirit of the foolish old man who moved mountains, and by blasting hills and collecting rocks, by moving earth and filling in depressions, carries out basic farm construction in a big way. Last year the total grain output of the commune increased by more than 60 percent over that before the great cultural revolution and the production teams in the commune all had a reserve supply of grain.

* * *

RE-EDUCATION OF TEACHERS

Firmly Grasp the Education and Remolding of Pre-Cultural Revolution Teachers

by

Worker-PLA Mao Tse-tung's Thought Propaganda Team
Stationed in Kirin Medical College

and

Revolutionary Committee of Kirin Medical College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 30, 1971)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "The question of educational reform is mainly a question of teachers," in the practice of educational revolution we regularly pay attention to the study and solution of new problems in the implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectual elements, firmly grasp the education and remolding of teachers employed before the cultural revolution, further mobilize the intellectual elements' activeness in serving the socialist cause and push educational revolution into deep-going development.

A great number of the pre-cultural revolution teachers in our college are middle-aged and young teachers trained in liberated areas or men who were young children at the time of the liberation, but a number of them are old intellectual elements left over from the old society. After the tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, an absolute majority of them have their political consciousness raised. Nevertheless, most of them still have a basically bourgeois world outlook and have not completely separated themselves from their old professional traditions and ideas. As educational revolution continued to intensify, large numbers of worker-peasant-soldier students joined the college and the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines on the educational front began to be reflected in the realm of teaching-learning in a big way. In the meantime, we are confronted with the contradiction of the failure of the pre-cultural revolution teachers to adapt themselves to the needs of educational revolution and this contradiction is becoming more and more acute.

A basic method to solve this contradiction is to practice three-in-one combination of workers-peasants-soldiers, revolutionary technicians and pre-cultural revolution teachers and build an army of proletarian teachers. We pay attention to this question in our practice of educational revolution and have invited a number of workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experience as well as revolutionary medical personnel who integrate themselves relatively well with the workers, peasants and soldiers to take part in teaching activities in trial classes of various types. This plays an important role in the reforming of old teaching guidelines, old teaching methods and in changing the ideas of the teachers and students.

However, the building of a three-in-one army of teachers takes a relatively long time and there are many practical problems that must be solved. We must never wait till the army of proletarian teachers is formed before we make educational revolution; instead, we must train and cultivate the army of proletarian teachers in the course of making educational revolution. Consequently, we must strive to do a good job in uniting with, educating and remolding the pre-cultural revolution teachers.

Firmly Believe That Most of the Intellectual Elements Can Be United, Educated and Remolded and Persevering in Doing Long-Term, Patient and Meticulous Work

Chairman Mao taught us: "We need as many intellectual elements as possible to serve the difficult task of socialist construction of our country. We should trust all intellectual elements who are truly willing to serve the socialist cause. We should improve our fundamental relations with them and help them to solve various problems which have to be solved so that they can actively develop their talent."

We have discovered this through investigation: Although some of the comrades in the leadership squads at various levels in the college believe in principle that the majority of intellectual elements can be united, educated and remolded; they often dislike some of the intellectual elements, do not trust them or employ them when it comes to certain concrete problems, or begin to hesitate or waver in the implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectual elements. A study of the experience of the college in the implementation of policies makes us feel that to establish the idea of trusting the majority of intellectual elements we must first solve the following questions properly:

(1) We must not look at intellectual elements with backward ideas from an unchanging viewpoint. Instead, we must strive to create conditions which will promote their ideological change, be good at discovering active factors in them, encourage and help them advance forward:

An old teacher who had relatively grave bourgeois ideas of personal fame and profit in the past, betrayed his old ideas again when he lectured the worker-peasant-soldier students. At this time, some of the comrades thought he was "a piece of rotten wood, on which nothing could be carved any more" and were unwilling to conduct any more patient and meticulous ideological education on him. Later, we let this old teacher tour the countryside to give medical service and teach. In the countryside, the poor and lower-middle peasants warmly looked after him, helped him withhis work from various angles, and encouraged him to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers well. This educated him profoundly.

After his return to the college, his attitude of service to worker-peasant-soldier patients was markedly changed. He regularly made use of holidays and rest hours to go to factories, neighborhoods and suburban communes to render medical service to the masses and learn from the workers, peasants

and soldiers. Thus he was warmly welcomed by the masses. This preliminary change of the old teacher greatly enlightened us. It made us realize that under certain conditions backwardness could be changed into progressiveness. We must firmly believe in the power of Mao Tse-tung's thought in educating and remolding man, strive to create better conditions, fully mobilize the intellectual elements' activism in self-remolding, and help them to realize this change.

(2) We must not lose confidence in intellectual elements who have ideological relapses. Instead, we should warmly and patiently help them to understand and correct their mistakes:

In the Department of Neurosurgery of our college, there was an assistant professor who was poisoned by the philosophy of servility to things foreign and the doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace in the past and had many old ideas in his mind. During the movement of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, the masses helped him to conduct line analysis, which enabled him to elevate his understanding and improve his work. But soon after that, he had an ideological relapse. Once there was a patient in the department suffering from a nerve tumor. She was operated upon twice and now suffered a relapse. Blindly believing in medical literature, this assistant professor thought the patient was "hopeless" and "there is no use" operating on her again.

Now some of the comrades became impatient and favored "putting aside" this assistant professor so as to save the patient. But most of the comrades held that they should do patient and meticulous ideological work on him. Thus everybody began to conduct line analysis on the question of how to treat this patient. In the analysis they once again repudiated the comprador's philosophy of servility to things foreign and doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace advocated by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and made him understand himself anew.

Then he was assigned to take charge of this surgical operation. During practice he used many methods to carry out the operation and successfully removed the tumor and saved the life of this class sister. This incident made us realize that there is nothing unusual for an intellectual element to undergo certain relapses in the course of long-term ideological remolding. As long as we use proper methods to work on him meticulously, we shall be able to help him to understand and correct his mistakes.

(3) We should all-embracingly and historically handle questions of intellectual elements which still fall within the confines of contradiction among the people, and unite and educate the intellectual elements:

There was an old lecturer in the Orthopedics Department who had some problems in the past and some of the comrades dared not make use of him. After an all-embracing and historical analysis of him, the leadership squad came to the conclusion that although he made mistakes in the past, his mistakes were contradictions among the people. In the meantime he has been

willing to receive remolding and has also done good work during the past years. To such intellectual elements we should pay attention to educating them instead of rejecting them and staying away from them.

Thus the leadership made proper arrangements for his work and mobilized his enthusiasm for work through the strengthening of ideological education on him. In the practice of combining Chinese and Western medicine in the treatment of bone fractures, he personally prepared Chinese medicine and splints. When he was assigned to attend to patients in a critical condition, he stayed by their sides around the clock. As a result, he was highly praised by everybody.

Differentiate Clearly Between the Right and the Wrong in the Employment of Intellectual Elements and Mobilize the Revolutionary Enthusiasm of the Teachers

Continuing development of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat obliges us to employ the intellectual elements and fully mobilize their enthusiasm in educational revolution under the leadership of the correct line. Consequently we must pay attention to stepping up line education on intellectual elements, to guide the cadres and masses to differentiate clearly between the right and the wrong in the employment of intellectual elements and to the elimination of interference from the "Left" and the Right.

(1) Differentiate clearly between the selection of some of the intellectual elements who have done a relatively good job in receiving re-education to take charge of professional and technical work and the employment of bourgeois intellectual elements in important positions.

Chairman Mao taught us: "Most or a great majority of students trained in old schools can combine themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers and some of them are even capable of invention and creation. However, they must be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers under the leadership of the correct line so as to change their old ideas thoroughly. Such intellectual elements are welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers."

After tempering by the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of intellectual elements took part in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, received re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers politically and studied again professionally; as a result, some of them underwent relatively great changes in their standpoint, viewpoint, and thoughts and feelings.

To let these intellectual elements who have received their re-education relatively well take charge of professional and technical work and to continue to remold them in the course of employment so that they can serve the socialist causes better is totally different from the assignment of bourgeois intellectual elements to important positions to practice "professors ruling the school" under the revisionist line of the old school. Past assignment of bourgeois intellectual elements to important positions was a practice of

giving away leadership to the bourgeoisie, letting the bourgeois practice dictatorship over the proletariat, and allowing our schools to be run in a bourgeois way.

After differentiating the two practices, we solicited the views of the masses extensively and employed a group of intellectual elements who received re-education relatively well and were professionally capable, to take charge of teaching, therapeutic and scientific research work. This effectively pushed the movement of struggle, repudiation and remolding into penetrating development in our college.

(2) Differentiate clearly between the enhancement of the technical specialties of the intellectual elements and the "expert line."

In our university there was a biology professor who specialized in research on spiders, gnats, etc. With an aim to acquiring personal fame and profit, he endeavored in the past to turn his research laboratory into an "academic center" well known throughout the nation. In the meantime, the college also tried hard to furnish him with staff members and equipment.

Now, after the repudiation of the revisionist "expert line" during the great proletarian cultural revolution, do we still want their technical specialties to serve socialist causes? We thought, the "expert line" was centered around the experts, was gravely divorced from reality and the masses, and served the restoration of capitalism. But our present correct utilization of the technical specialties of the intellectual elements is to let their specialties serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat after repudiating, remolding and helping them to combine technical theories with the practical experiences of the broad masses of people.

In order to allow this biology professor to develop the role of his technical specialties, we let him stay close the masses of workers and peasants, exposed him to practice, and made him combine his specialties with the masses' work of preventing and treating diseases so that he could play a definite role in the work of developing the mass movement of disease prevention, treatment and scientific research work.

(3) Differentiate clearly between the encouragement of intellectual elements to have heroic ambitions to scale summits of science under the command of proletarian politics and remember the bourgeois idea of personal struggle.

We had an assistant professor who was engaged in research on artificial plasma. In the past, under the influence of the revisionist line, this assistant professor shut himself up in the laboratory in search of fantasies. However, he achieved nothing after struggling by himself for several years. After the great proletarian cultural revolution the Party branch helped him to raise his consciousness in the struggle between the two lines and realize that to make contributions to the state and the act of personal struggle were two entirely different things; and brought forth a new

proposal for the research of artificial plasma. The Party committee guided him to penetrate deep together with the masses to repudiate personal struggle and the revisionist line of scientific research, in which theory was divorced from practice, as well as established in him the viewpoint of practice first. The Party committee also conducted in a big way mass movements of scientific research and thoroughly changed the old style of a small number of people shutting themselves up in a big building where they only proceeded from theory to theory. During this research he achieved more than 20 breakthroughs together with the masses and achieved preliminary results.

Help the Intellectual Elements To Move Their Standpoint Over to the Side of the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Gradually

Chairman Mao taught us: "For the sake of fully adapting themselves to the needs of the new society and for the sake of uniting themselves with the workers and peasants, intellectual elements must continue to remold themselves, gradually abandon their bourgeois world outlook, and establish a proletarian and communist world outlook." Practice demonstrated that the only way to move the standpoint of the broad masses of intellectual elements gradually over to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers is to grasp their remolding firmly. One of the important questions in grasping remolding firmly is to help the intellectual elements study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought seriously and educate them on ideology and the political line. We followed Chairman Mao's principle of combining theory with practice and paid attention to the following four points in our course of helping the intellectual elements with their study:

(1) Grasping problems accurately: Grasping problems accurately means helping the teachers to grasp problems disclosed in the struggle between the two lines and the two world outlooks and to promote the change of world outlook through the study of Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao's works. But the most fundamental question is whom we should serve. During the past few years, proceeding from the characteristics of the class struggle and line struggle in the realm of medical teaching and starting from the grasping of typical ideas and typical examples which reflected the struggle between the two lines, we grasped the following three problems concerning the question of whom we should serve: a) To eliminate personal fame and profit; establish the idea of serving the majority of the people. b) To eliminate the "theory of technology before everything"; establish the correct political viewpoint. c) To eliminate the philosophy of servility to things foreign and the doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace; follow the road of combination of Chinese and Western medicine.

(2) Differentiating between the right and the wrong: After grasping problems of line struggle, we drew a clear line between the right and the wrong concerning the line through revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation so as to raise the consciousness of the teachers in the struggle between the two lines. We paid attention to the following two points when we helped the teachers to remold their world outlook in revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation:

First, persistence in rational persuasion--We must "overcome various erroneous ideas through debates and rational persuasion." It is extremely wrong and harmful to use harsh and reckless methods to suppress erroneous ideas, particularly academic ideas, reflected by the teachers. We must give everybody freedom to air dissenting views. In the course of repudiation we must encourage everybody to debate boldly, step up analysis and conduct rational persuasion fully.

Second, correct differentiation between contradictions of two different natures. Academic ideas of teachers often reflect their class standpoint and political viewpoint. But we must also realize that their academic ideas and political viewpoints are closely linked together but at the same time they are also different. Consequently we must conduct concrete analysis on concrete questions. We must develop active ideological struggle against erroneous ideas and differentiate between utterance of erroneous viewpoints as a result of not having remolded the world outlook well and persistence in a reactionary standpoint or intentional spreading of poison.

(3) Combination with practice: We organize the teachers to throw themselves into the three great revolutionary movements and study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought amid the practice of struggle and by maintaining close contact with the masses of workers and peasants. We follow Chairman Mao's teaching "In order to have a real grasp of Marxism, one must learn it not only from books, but mainly through class struggle, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants" and make it a fundamental way for ideological remolding to mix pre-cultural revolution teachers with the workers, peasants and soldiers so as to let the teachers receive re-education.

During the past few years, we used ways such as performing manual labor in the countryside, rendering of medical service and teaching by touring, etc., to organize more than 3,000 teachers and students to go to the countryside so that they could receive re-education politically and re-study academically in the three great revolutionary movements. Good results have been achieved in this work.

We also pay attention to guiding the teachers to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's work during practical work. Since a large part of the teachers' problems concerning world outlook is expressed through concrete work, we pay attention to giving the teachers a free hand to take part in practical work and energetically grasp the struggle between the two lines and the two world outlooks in the realm of work so as to liberate them from bourgeois traditional ideas.

(4) Summing up and elevating: We help the teachers to sum up promptly their positive and negative experiences acquired from their work, study, and ideological remolding and to leap forward in knowledge. Correct summing up is very significant for the teachers in the remolding of their world outlook. In educational revolution, every time we finish a period of teaching, treatment or scientific research, we would organize the teachers

to sum up their experience promptly and conduct discussions on the line together with the masses so that mutual enlightenment, mutual assistance and mutual elevation could be made between the teachers and students as well as among the teachers themselves. We also pay attention to summing up good examples among the teachers and using their advanced examples to educate themselves and push themselves forward to make revolution voluntarily.

Our energetic grasping of these four points has brought about relatively noticeable spiritual changes in many teachers. In the meantime, a group of intellectual elements emerged, who are determined to carry the proletarian educational revolution through to the end under the leadership of the Party.

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Strengthen the Building of a Force of Middle and Primary School Teachers

- CCP Ch'üchiang hsien committee and hsien revolutionary committee adhere to Chairman Mao's teachings and effectively promote thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line in schools

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 31, 1971)

(NCNA Canton) The CCP Ch'üchiang hsien committee, Kwangtung Province, and hsien revolutionary committee adhere to Chairman Mao's great teaching: "The question of educational reform is mainly a question of teachers" and have since 1969 started to adopt a number of measures to strengthen the development of a force of middle and primary school teachers, effectively promoting the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line in schools.

Conscientiously Implement Party Policy Concerning Intellectuals, Firmly Grasp the Revolutionized Building of the Force of Existing Teachers

The Ch'üchiang Party hsien committee and hsien revolutionary committee have conscientiously and thoroughly implemented Party policy concerning intellectuals. They criticize and repudiate the two erroneous ideas that the teachers who began teaching before the cultural revolution must be reformed well before they could be used and that of emphasizing the use of the teachers without paying attention to their reform, and persevere in carrying out the reform of the pre-cultural revolution teachers in the course of using them. Aside from a small number of counter-revolutionaries and bad elements who had sneaked into the teacher force and who were dealt with according to Party policies, an overwhelming majority of the 1,600 middle and primary school teachers of the hsien have been placed on the forefront of the educational revolution to unite, educate, and reform them in the course of using them. The concrete measures are:

(1) To create conditions to let the teachers proceed to the forefront of the three revolutionary struggles in order to receive re-education from the workers, peasants, and soldiers and to change the situation in which many teachers are separated from the worker and peasant masses, from labor, and from reality. Some units have sent their teachers to stay permanently in a production team where they take part in political activities or collective productive labor for one afternoon each week so as to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

(2) To link up with reality and perseveringly unfold revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation so as to assist the teachers to make clear what Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line and what Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line is, and to ceaselessly eradicate

the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line. In the course of criticism and repudiation, they perseveringly adhere to the dualistic viewpoint, pay attention to the grasping of policy, and clearly draw a demarcation line between right and wrong. They also draw a clear demarcation line between "intellectual culture first" and improvement of the quality of teaching, a clear demarcation line between the "theory that the teacher is the center" and the leading role of teachers in teaching, and a clear demarcation line between "controls, restrictions and oppression" of students and strict requirements for the students.

(3) The struggle between the two ideologies of the teachers and between the two world outlooks is often exposed in the course of teaching practice. Comrades of the Party committee and revolutionary committee have made concrete analysis and correct handling of these questions. For example, in treating the question of right and wrong in teaching, they pay attention to the guidance of the teachers to unfold regular discussions and forestall the careless drawing of conclusions. In dealing with the question of the teachers' reform, they not only put forward strict requirements but also pay attention to preventing "unlimited raising of problems to the level of class struggle in order to correctly distinguish and handle contradictions of two different characters.

(4) To commend the advanced and establish typical models. Over the past two years they have commended in time the teachers who scored success in remolding their world outlook, and have established typical models to serve as examples for the broad masses of teachers to emulate and as an orientation for them to follow, elevating higher and higher their consciousness of remolding their world outlook.

Select and Send Workers, Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants To Swell the Ranks of the Teachers and To Change the Condition of the Teaching Force

The hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee have in the past few years selected and sent large numbers of elite workers and poor and lower-middle peasants to work as teachers. To do this work well, the hsien Party committee repeatedly publicized at various conferences the great significance of selecting and sending workers and poor and lower-middle peasants to work as teachers and sent a standing committee member to lead a work team to make a squatting-on-the-spot at Lishih commune in order to gain experience by trial and error.

The No. 1 and No. 2 men of the hsien leadership squad also held study classes for the No. 1 men of communes and brigades, organized them to study Chairman Mao's theses concerning educational revolution, and raised everybody's understanding. On the basis of this, leaders at various levels have personally grasped the work of selecting and sending out worker and peasant teachers. Many communes and brigades have proceeded from the viewpoint of the over-all situation and made unified planning and all-round arrangement in selecting and sending out worker and peasant teachers.

Over the past two years, the whole hsien has selected and sent 664 poor and lower-middle peasants to work as full-time teachers through recommendations from the masses, investigation by the communes and approval by the hsien revolutionary committee. They account for 30 percent of the total number of the present middle and primary school teachers of the hsien. Besides, the hsien also appointed over 1,000 workers, peasants, and soldiers as well as technical personnel to work as part-time teachers. This has greatly changed the composition of the original contingent of teachers, raised the political quality of the teaching force, and increased the strength of educational revolution.

Adopt Multiple Ways and Means To Assist the Teachers To Raise Teaching Standards

In accordance with the special characteristic that Ch'üchiang is located in a mountainous area and the schools are scattered around, the hsien Party committee and revolutionary committee have also adopted various channels to assist teachers in raising the pedagogical standard.

(1) Study by separation from productive labor. They select and send teachers to provincial, district, and hsien teachers schools for training in different periods and different groups in a planned way. After their return, they are regarded as the backbone to adopt various methods within the communes to assist other teachers to improve themselves. Over the past two years, the hsien has selected and sent a group of elite educated youths who came to the mountains and rural areas as well as primary school teachers to study at teachers schools of the district and provincial levels. Furthermore, the hsien teachers' school has held a total of eleven sessions of training classes, fostered 1,200 teachers, enabling the backbone force of middle and primary schools to be further strengthened.

(2) Running of short-term training classes. The hsien teachers' school sent itinerant guidance teams to assist various communes and brigades to hold short-term training classes for working teachers. Each course usually lasts between three and five days and concentrates on tackling of one or two problems or on the popularization of experience of certain aspects. This spring, the itinerant guidance team of the hsien teachers' school rendered assistance to Mapa commune in holding a one session training class for mathematics teachers of junior middle schools and helped mathematics teachers of junior middle schools to study map reading and surveying. The training classes organized the teachers to proceed to factories and work sites, to study simultaneously with performing labor work and to learn both theories and practical knowledge. This enabled the teachers to raise their teaching ability and many of them manufactured a batch of simple surveying instruments all by themselves to meet their teaching requirements.

(3) Various communes set up teachers guidance stations to unfold guidance activities at fixed dates. The teachers guidance stations of communes are composed of specialized educational and cultural cadres of communes and three to five experienced middle and primary school teachers of communes to study, at fixed intervals, questions and experience of middle

and primary schools in carrying out educational reform and to actively unfold guidance activities. The forms of activities are flexible and varied, are in small scale and dispersed pattern, and are convenient for the basic levels. Each session of activities lasts between half a day, one day and more than three days, enabling the teachers to have a chance to take part in the study without getting separated from productive labor. The contents of guidance proceed from reality on the basis of the requirement of educational reform and on the questions which are universally prevalent, concentrating each time on the tackling of one or two problems and on the popularization of experience of certain aspect so as to give prominence to key topics.

(4) Carrying out joint teaching and study among themselves. New and old teachers get together and adopt the method of "five-fixes"--fixing personnel, time, content of teaching, systems, and requirements of teaching in order to carry out joint teaching and study among themselves and to retain good points and amend shortcomings.

(5) To give guidance in written form. The hsien teachers' school and educational offices of communes write, compile, and transmit certain necessary written guidance materials according to pedagogical requirements.

Over the past two years, the Ch'üchiang hsien Party committee and hsien revolutionary committee have relentlessly grasped the building of a force of middle and primary school teachers and a teaching force composed of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, demobilized and retired servicemen, revolutionary technical personnel as well as the originally existing teachers is growing up. Through the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought and participation in steeling in the three revolutionary struggles, the broad masses of teachers have universally elevated their consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines, and the continuation of revolution. One hundred and four teachers have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party. The teachers' professional standard and work ability have been ceaselessly elevated, playing an active role in the course of educational revolution.

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AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION

Brisk Development of Our Country's Undertakings of Agricultural Mechanization Under the Guidance of Chairman Mao's Proletarian Revolutionary Line

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 31, 1971)

(NCNA October 30) With the great proletarian cultural revolution and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, our country's undertakings of agricultural mechanization are in an excellent situation of brisk development. The broad masses of workers and peasants of the whole country have thoroughly implemented Chairman Mao's general guideline of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" in developing the national economy, promoted the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, and resolutely traversed our country's own road for developing agricultural mechanization, speeding up the pace of mechanization.

As compared with 1965, the quantity of existing tractors in the whole country in 1970 was doubled, and that of irrigation and draining machines, harvesters, husking machines as well as other processing machines of agricultural and subsidiary products was also increased by a large margin. Since the beginning of this year, the production of agricultural machines has continued to expand rapidly. The number of agricultural machine manufacturing and repairing plants in various places has incessantly increased, the production capacity has incessantly gone up, and new agricultural machines suitable for the special characteristics of different places have incessantly emerged. At present, the number of varieties of major agricultural machine products in the whole country has reached more than 1,000 kinds.

Following the large-margin increases in agricultural machines, the degree of our country's agricultural mechanization is rising step by step. In the fertile plains of Northeast China tractors and harvestors are used on large acreages, and machine-operated wells in the wide and extensive plain of North China are energetically developed to expand the acreage of electric-machine irrigation aside from the use of machines to carry out the drawing of water from the Yellow River for irrigation. Major paddy rice producing areas in southern provinces of our country have also gradually popularized the use of water-field machines such as rice transplanting machines on large acreages.

At present, quite a few communes and brigades in the rural areas of our country have realized mechanization or semi-mechanization in the spheres of cultivation, irrigation and drainage, harvesting, husking, transportation, and plant protection, greatly raising work efficiency and promoting agricultural high yield and stable yield for consecutive years.

Tachai brigade in Hsiyang hsien, Shansi Province, has been basically using machine operation for rice milling, flour milling, husking, straw cutting, and fodder pulverization, and has realized partial mechanization for levelling fields, soil improvement, cultivation, and transportation. They not only continuously reaped agricultural high yields and stable yields but also developed multiple undertakings, transforming the features of mountainous areas.

The great leader Chairman Mao has shown concern about and attached importance to the development of our country's agricultural mechanization. As early as 1955, Chairman Mao already issued a call in the report "Problems Concerning Agricultural Cooperativization," urging the Party to strive for the realization of the great task of agricultural mechanization.

In 1959, after the materialization of rural people's communes, Chairman Mao again issued a sagacious directive, "The basic way out for agriculture lies in mechanization." Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's series of directives, the undertaking of agricultural mechanization of our country developed from nothing to something, from small to large size step by step.

However, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and company vigorously interfered with our country's agricultural mechanization undertakings due to their vicious desire to restore capitalism. They at first advocated "mechanization first, cooperativization later" and then spread such fallacies as "China has too many people and too little land and does not need mechanization" and "intensive cultivation and fine work has no use for mechanization." They also cut back and closed down small local industries and farm machine manufacturing and repairing enterprises, thus delaying the progress of our country's agricultural mechanization.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad revolutionary workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres and intellectuals on the front of agricultural machine industry relentlessly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the counter-revolutionary criminal acts committed by their company in sabotaging agricultural mechanization undertakings. They conscientiously and thoroughly implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, enabling our country's agricultural mechanization undertakings to show a new upsurge. Over 20 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions in the whole country have built in succession hand-driven tractor plants, small electric power machine plants as well as plants for repairing and manufacturing various types of farm machines to produce tractors, power machines, water pumps and various types of farm machines and tools, and accessories. At present, over 90 percent of the hsien in the country have set up their own agricultural machine manufacturing and repairing plants.

In the course of developing agricultural mechanization, various places have persisted in emphasizing local manufacturing to build their own agricultural machine industry, and have started with raw material industries to set up local enterprises for small mines, iron and steel, coal, machines, and hydraulic electric power and to manufacture various types of agricultural

machines needed by them. Tsunhua hsien, Hopei Province, displayed the spirit of the "pauper," kept their footing on local resources, aroused the masses to set up, within a relatively short period of time, 30 hsien-run factories, 37 commune-run factories, and over 90 percent of the brigades developed sideline production and ran small industries, greatly raising the degree of mechanization of cultivation, irrigation and drainage in the hsien.

In the course of developing agricultural mechanization undertakings, various places in the country persisted in emphasizing small and medium-sized agricultural machine products, energetically carried out massive innovations on agricultural machines and tools, devised methods to suit different localities to turn out large batches of mechanized and semi-mechanized small and medium-sized agricultural machines and tools that are simple in structure and easy to operate at low cost but high efficiency, receiving welcome from the broad commune members. In many southern water-field areas, the popularization and use of such agricultural machines and tools as rice transplanting machines, rice harvesters, and threshing machines have liberated a large number of laborers so they may engage in intensive cultivation and fine work, promoting the development of agricultural production.

In the course of developing agricultural mechanization undertakings, the broad rural areas of our country perseveringly adhere to the guideline of relying mainly on the strength of the collective economy for purchase of agricultural machine products. Over the past few years, rural people's communes in various places have conscientiously and thoroughly implemented the guideline of "taking grain as the key link and making an all-round development" to promote the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery. Communes and brigades in various places have correctly handled the relationship between the State, the collective, and the individual,incessantly expanding public accumulation on the basis of raising the living standard of the commune members step by step,raising their purchasing power for agricultural machines, and having further developed agricultural production as a result of the increases in agricultural machines.

Liuchi commune in Hsinchou hsien, Hupeh Province, began its agricultural mechanization undertakings during the initial stage for realizing agricultural cooperativization. Simultaneous with their getting a good grip on farm production, they actively developed multiple undertakings and increased their collective income. Over the past ten years and more, they have spent a total of 1.3 million yuan for agricultural machines, 98.2 percent of which was collective investment. At present, this commune has 16 tractors, 90 power machines, 4 farm-use motor vehicles, as well as 4,360 units (sets) of other types of agricultural machines and tools and semi-mechanized farm tools. They basically realized agricultural mechanization and promoted the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery. The commune's per-mow yield of grain and cotton have exceeded the targets set in the "Program" in consecutive years, making relatively great contributionsto the State.

At the same time, the State has encouraged a number of communes and brigades which were inferior in natural conditions and were backward in production to play up the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, and rendered assistance to them to enable these communes and brigades to rapidly develop agricultural mechanization undertakings.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the State has also built and expanded a number of large backbone agricultural machine enterprises in a planned way. As a result of the common efforts exerted by workers of large, medium-sized and small enterprises, the production capacity of tractors and hand-driven tractors in the whole country in 1970 was doubled and increased by several times respectively, as compared with 1965, and the production capacity of power machines and other agricultural machines was also increased greatly. At present, a massive movement for energetically undertaking agricultural mechanization is being developed briskly throughout the country, and the agricultural mechanization undertakings of our country will advance forward at a faster pace.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AA TABLE TENNIS

First Meeting of Heads of Delegations to AATTFIT Greets Restoration of China's Lawful Rights in UN

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1971)

all the delegates attending the first meeting of heads of delegations to the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament wrote a letter on october 31 to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, greeting the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the letter reads:

his excellency premier chou en-lai,
government of the people's republic of china,

the meeting of heads of delegations to the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament unanimously expresses its heartfelt joy and congratulations on the restoration to your country of all its legitimate rights in the united nations.

all the delegates attending the
1st meeting of heads of delegations
to the afro-asian table tennis
friendship invitational
tournament

peking, october 31, 1971

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Customs Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1971)

a three-member customs group from albania led by edeo cuci, director of the albanian customs bureau, arrived here by air today on a friendly visit to china on invitation.

welcoming the group at the airport were leading members of departments concerned under the chinese ministry of foreign trade including chu chien-pai, shan yi and tan hsueh-shih.

kleo bezhani, economic counsellor, and luan gorishti, first secretary (commercial), of the albanian embassy in peking, were present.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Photo Exhibition Closes in Alexandria, Egypt

(NCNA-English Cairo, Nov. 1, 1971)

the photo exhibition "socialist china in advance" jointly sponsored by the alexandria governorate and the chinese embassy in egypt closed on october 30 in alexandria, the second largest city of egypt.

about eight thousand people from all walks of life in the city and palestinian friends there visited the exhibition.

many visitors wrote ardently their impressions in the visitors' book after seeing the exhibits. a spectator named ahmed wrote: "the chinese nation is a great nation. i am proud of the profound friendship between china and egypt. may the brotherly chinese people win further achievements under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao tsetung. may the friendship between our two peoples be further strengthened in the common cause against imperialism and for human progress."

a palestinian friend omar wrote, "we palestinian people consider the great achievements gained by the brotherly chinese people as ours. we express many thanks for the firmest support of the chinese people to the palestinian people. we will surely insist on the protracted armed struggle until our homeland is liberated. revolution till victory exclamation"

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1971)

a government trade delegation from finland arrived here by air today to discuss and sign a china-finland government trade agreement for 1972. the seven-member delegation is led by erkki pajari, deputy director of the commercial department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

the delegation was met at the airport by sun suo-chang, deputy director of the third department of the ministry of foreign trade, and members of the chinese side to the talks.

present at the airport was also stig tornqvist, commercial secretary of the finnish embassy in peking.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Director of Toho News Agency of Japan Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 3, 1971)

shigeo sato, director, and sunao tajima, editor-in-chief, of the toho news agency of japan, left here for home today after concluding their visit to china. the japanese friends visited china at the invitation of the hsinhua news agency.

shigeo sato and sunao tajima arrived in peking on october 11. leading members of the host organization, including chang chi-chih and teng kang, met the japanese friends and gave a dinner in their honour in peking.

during their stay in china, the japanese friends visited peking, linhsien county of honan province, chengchow, nanking, suchou, shanghai, changsha, shaoshan and kwangchow. they were given a warm welcome by leading members of organizations concerned.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Tourist Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1971)

a 25-member tourist group from mexico led by mr. javier tartilleux and miss rosario de abiega left here for home by air today. the tourist group arrived here on october 29.

while in peking, the mexican friends were honoured at a tea party given by the china-latin america friendship association. before it came to peking, the tourist group had visited kwangchow, hangchow, shanghai and nanking.

CHINA AND PERU

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Hails Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Peru

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1971)

the "people's daily" today carried an editorial entitled "hailing the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and peru". the full text of the editorial reads:

through friendly talks, the governments of the people's republic of china and the republic of peru have decided to establish diplomatic relations in accordance with the

principles of juridical equality of the states, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, mutual non-aggression, peaceful co-existence and mutual respect for their sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. this marks a new beginning in the development of the friendly relations between china and peru. we hail it warmly.

the friendship between the peoples of china and peru has a long-standing history. friendly intercourse between the two peoples has grown daily since the founding of new china, particularly in recent years. during his visit to peru last april, the chinese vice-minister of foreign trade was accorded warm welcome and hospitality by the peruvian government and people of various strata. shortly afterwards, the peruvian minister of fisheries and trade delegation visited china, increasing mutual understanding and promoting the development of the friendly relations between the two countries. commercial offices were set up mutually in the two countries this year. china and peru have now decided to formally establish diplomatic relations. this embodies the common aspirations of the two peoples for further development of their friendly relations.

at present, the latin american countries and peoples are uniting to wage a heroic struggle for safeguarding their state sovereignty and national interests and against big-nation hegemony. gone forever are the days when u.s. imperialism could arbitrarily manipulate the fate of the latin american peoples and do as it likes in latin america.

the development of the situation in peru reflects the excellent situation in latin america. carrying on the glorious tradition of protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism in the past, the peruvian people have resisted aggression and interference from outside. in the past few years, the peruvian government headed by president juan velasco has waged a tit-for-tat struggle against imperialism in defence of sovereignty over its territorial waters of 200 nautical miles and ocean resources. the peruvian government has also nationalized quite a number of enterprises owned by foreign capital, especially u.s. capital, and adopted a series of measures in the interest of the development of its national economy. this has produced positive influence among other latin american countries. the chinese government and people resolutely support the just struggle of the peruvian government and people.

the chinese people's great leader chairman mao has pointed out, "the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other."

at the current session of the u.n. general assembly, the peruvian government voted for the resolution of albania, algeria and 21 other countries on the restoration of china's lawful rights in the u.n. and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique, and opposed the preposterous resolution cooked up by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries. this is a precious support for us, for which we express our heartfelt thanks.

the u.s. scheme to create "two chinas" in the u.n. has gone bankrupt. now it is continuing to collude with the reactionary sato government of japan in stepping up the scheme of creating "an independent taiwan", in a vain attempt to create "one china, one taiwan", which is actually to create "two chinas". this cannot but heighten the vigilance of the chinese people. taiwan is an inalienable part

of the territory of the people's republic of china. the chinese people are determined to liberate their sacred territory taiwan.

peru is the third latin american country which has establismed diplomatic relations with china. the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and peru signifies not only the enhancement of the friendship between the peoples of china and peru, but also reflects the continuous development of friendship between the chinese and latin american peoples. we wish continuous promotion and strengthening of friendship and unity between the people of china and the peoples of peru and other latin american countries in their common struggle.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Films Welcomed at Nyon International Film Festival in Switzerland

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1971)

the chinese films "hungchi canal" and "little heroic sisters on the grassland" were shown at the nyon international film festival in switzerland on october 31, according to a report from geneva.

the audience welcomed the films with prolonged applause at the end of the film show. many of the audience warmly praised the chinese people for their revolutionary vigour displayed in the course of national construction.

among those present to see the films were joris ivens, internationally-known film director, and responsible members of the nyon international film festival. yuan lu-lin, counsellor of the chinese embassy in switzerland, was also present.

Photo Exhibition on China's Achievements in Socialist Construction Opens in Switzerland

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1971)

a photo exhibition on china's achievements in socialist construction opened on october 30 in the city of neuchatel of switzerland, according to a report from berne.

philippe mayor, member of the neuchatel municipal committee, and yuan lu-lin, counsellor of the chinese embassy in switzerland, attended the opening ceremony. in their speeches on the occasion, they pointed out that the exhibition will help further deepen mutual understanding and friendship between the swiss and chinese peoples.

more than 150 people from cultural, educational and other circles of the city of neuchatel attended the opening ceremony. many swiss visitors warmly praised the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and working hard of the chinese people.

leading members of the friendly swiss organization "connaissance de chine" from la chaux-de-fonds and lausanne were also present on the occasion.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Photo Exhibition on China's Achievements in Socialist Construction Held in Syria

(NCNA-English Damascus, Nov. 1, 1971)

a photo exhibition on china's achievements in socialist construction was held in syria from september 28 to october 23 under the joint sponsorship of the syrian ministry of culture and the chinese embassy in syria.

the exhibition, held in damascus, aleppo, homs, hama and latakia in circuit, was visited and warmly welcomed by more than 5,400 syrian friends.

syrian minister of culture fawzi kayyali visited the exhibition in damascus. he paid tribute to the tremendous accomplishments made by the chinese people in socialist construction under the wise leadership of their great leader chairman mao tsetung and wished china further development in socialist construction.

the governors or acting governors of the aleppo, homs, hama and latakia governorates cut the ribbon for the exhibition when it was held in the other cities. leading figures of culture, arts and other circles in the governorates attended the opening ceremonies. chinese ambassador chin chia-lin and counsellor an feng-shih were also present at the opening ceremonies.

many visitors praised the wise leadership of chairman mao tsetung and the chinese people's revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work. after looking carefully at the photos on the production and construction in tachai brigade, some visitors remarked that there are also rocky mountains in syria which could be turned into farmland as it was done in china's tachai.

during the period of the exhibition, chinese films "tunnel warfare", "surprise attack", and "the red detachment of women" were shown and welcomed by the visitors.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Foreign Ministry Gives Banquet Sincerely Thanking Albania, Algeria and 21 Other Sponsor Countries and Other Friendly Countries for Their Valuable Support to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1971)

the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china gave a banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening, sincerely thanking albania, algeria and 21 other sponsor countries and other friendly countries for their efforts for and valuable support to the restoration to china of all her legitimate rights in the united nations and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, attended the banquet.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame sarin chhak, attended.

present were diplomatic envoys and their wives of the sponsor countries including albania, algeria, burma, ceylon, cuba, guinea, iraq, mali, mauritania, nepal, pakistan, the people's democratic republic of yemen, the people's republic of the congo, romania, sierra leone, somalia, the sudan, syria, tanzania, the arab republic of yemen, yugoslavia, and zambia;

also present were the diplomatic envoys and their wives of countries that voted for the resolution of albania, algeria and 21 other countries: afghanistan, austria, bulgaria, canada, chile, czechoslovakia, denmark, egypt, ethiopia, finland, france, hungary, india, iran, italy, laos, mongolia, morocco, the netherlands, nigeria, norway, poland, sweden, the soviet union and britain; and the head of the peruvian commercial office in china and his wife; and

diplomatic envoys and their wives of the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of south viet nam, the kingdom of cambodia, and the german democratic republic as well as the head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking and his wife.

chinese acting foreign minister chi peng-fei and algerian ambassador to china chaib taleb-bendiab spoke at the banquet, which was full of expressions of friendship.

in his speech, acting foreign minister chi peng-fei said: recently, breaking through the u.s. prolonged obstruction, the general assembly of the united nations adopted by an overwhelming majority the resolution restoring to china her lawful rights in the united nations and expelling forthwith the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations and all the organizations related to it, thus putting an end to the situation in which china was illegally deprived of her legitimate rights in the united nations for over 20

years. this is a common victory for the people of the world and all the countries upholding justice.

he said: in this struggle, the governments of albania, algeria, burma, ceylon, cuba, equatorial guinea, guinea, iraq, mali, mauritania, nepal, pakistan, the people's democratic republic of yemen, the people's republic of the congo, romania, sierra leone, somalia, the sudan, syria, tanzania, the arab republic of yemen, yugoslavia and zambia have made most outstanding contributions. many friendly countries, especially the royal government of cambodia under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk, have over a long period of time also made unremitting efforts and played an important role. please allow me, on behalf of the chinese government and people, to express once again our most heartfelt thanks to the governments and people of the above-mentioned countries and to the governments and people of all the countries which uphold principle and justice. we are deeply convinced that the friendship between the chinese government and people and the governments and people of the friendly countries, which has been forged in our common struggle, will be further consolidated and developed.

acting foreign minister chi peng-fei pointed out: the outcome of this struggle reflects the strong desire of the peoples of the world for friendship with the chinese people and the bankruptcy of the u.s. scheme to create "two chinas" in the united nations. it is also a profound reflection of the fact that the present world is in an era of great changes. the one or two superpowers are finding it more and more difficult to engage in truculent acts of manipulating the united nations and international affairs. an increasing number of countries are determined to become masters of their own destinies. countries want independence, nations want liberation and people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible trend of the world today, which is accelerating the advance of history. the chinese people are determined to liberate their sacred territory taiwan and they firmly oppose the u.s. and japanese reactionaries' scheming activities of continuing to create "one china, one taiwan" and to engineer "an independent taiwan". it can be said with certainty that all their schemes are doomed to failure.

in conclusion, acting foreign minister chi peng-fei said: the chinese government and people have consistently opposed the imperialist policies of aggression and war and supported all the oppressed nations and peoples in their just struggles to win national liberation, oppose foreign interference and become masters of their own destinies. we maintain that all countries, big or small, should be equal and oppose big and strong countries bullying small and weak countries. the affairs of a country must be handled by its own people; the affairs of the world must be handled by all the countries of the world and the affairs of the united nations must be handled jointly by all its member states. now, the government of the people's republic of china has already decided to send its delegation to take part in the work of the united nations. the people's republic of china will, as always, stand together with all the countries and peoples that love peace and uphold justice and, together with them, struggle for the defence of the national independence and state sovereignty of various countries and the cause of safeguarding

international peace and promoting human progress. we firmly believe that victory will surely belong to the people of various countries and to all the countries that love peace and uphold justice.

in the name of the 23 sponsor countries, ambassador chaib taleb-bendiab said at the banquet:

on october 25, 1971, the general assembly of the united nations made a historic decision by adopting the albanian-algerian resolution sponsored by the representatives of our countries restoring to china all its lawful rights in the united nations and expelling forthwith the representatives of chiang kai-shek from the united nations and all the organizations related to it. this first of all is the crowning of the prolonged struggle waged by the chinese people, a victory for chairman mao tsetung's line in foreign policy and a defeat for u.s. imperialism which did its best over the past 22 years to prevent the restoration of the legitimate rights of china in the united nations.

he said: the peoples are no longer attaching any weight to the enticements and threats by u.s. imperialism, and so the u.s. resolution failed while the albanian-algerian resolution won with an overwhelming majority. this is indeed a victory of all the fighting peoples and a victory of logic and the principles of justice.

he said: we are fully confident that people's china which has made great and positive contributions outside the united nations for defending the rights of the oppressed peoples and in providing unconditioned generous material aid to many countries for their social construction and development, will continue to struggle for justice at this international forum and will enable the resolutions of this world organization to enjoy prestige and respect and have binding force.

the ambassador said: the oppressed peoples need china's powerful voice to merge with the voices against imperialist control which are on their side and are becoming louder daily. the peoples will find that as it was in the past when it was outside the united nations, people's china will energetically support their just cause in the united nations, especially the cause of the palestinian and indochinese peoples and the cause of liberation in africa; it will support their struggle and, together with the other peace-loving and justice-upholding countries, stand by their side until these causes win complete victory.

concluding his speech, he said: i take this opportunity to express congratulations once again for the victory of people's china in having its lawful seat in the united nations restored and chiang kai-shek's representatives expelled from the united nations. this is our victory as well as a victory of all the peoples struggling for their own welfare and the welfare of mankind.

also present at the banquet were:

chiao kuan-hua, head of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 26th session of the general assembly of the united nations and vice-minister of foreign affairs; fu hao, hsiung hsiang-hui and chen chu, representatives, and tang ming-chao, an chih-yuan, wang

hai-jung, hsing sung-yi and chang yung-kuan, deputy representatives, of the delegation;

leading members of the chinese foreign ministry and other departments concerned including li yao-wen, han nien-lung, ma wen-po, han li-yeh, yu chan, chen teh-ho, ho ying, chang wen-chin, han hsu, lin chia-mei and hsu han-ping.

the colour film of the modern revolutionary peking opera "shachiapang" was shown after the banquet.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

China Dance Drama Troupe Arrives in Belgrade

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Nov. 2, 1971)

the china dance drama troupe with chou chiu-yeh, secretary general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, as head and liu ching-tang and tiao ke-yuan as deputy heads arrived here by train yesterday after concluding its friendly performance tour in romania.

present at the railway station to welcome the troupe were oto denes, responsible member of the yugoslav federal institute for international technical, cultural and educational cooperation; edvard kljun, director of the asian and australian department of the federal state secretariat for foreign affairs; nikola rades, general secretary of the cultural and educational society of belgrade city; veljko bijedic, manager-in-general of the yugoslav performance company; as well as representatives of literary and art circles.

present at the station also were astrit mero, charge d'affaires ad interim of the albanian embassy in yugoslavia; and ion rosianu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy in yugoslavia.

tseng tao, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia, and staff members of the chinese embassy here were also presentat the railway station.

when the china dance drama troupe arrived by special train, songs and resounding applause burst out at the station, and dozens of yugoslav actors and actresses warmly presented bouquets to the chinese guests. amidst an enthusiastic and friendly atmosphere, oto denes extended warm welcome to the chinese troupe and wished it success in its performance.

the troupe will stay three weeks in yugoslavia and give performances in belgrade, sarajevo and ljabljana.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Exhibition on China's Achievements in Economic Construction Closes in Lusaka

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Nov. 1, 1971)

the exhibition on the achievements of the people's republic of china in economic construction closed here yesterday after a run of two weeks.

the exhibition was seen by president kaunda, cabinet ministers, high officials of the government, workers, peasants, students and people of various circles totalling 50,000 people.

the exhibition was welcomed and commended by the zambian people. more than one thousand entries in the visitors' book warmly praise the achievements of the chinese people in economic construction in the last 22 years under the wise leadership of chairman mao and extol the deep friendship between the people of the two countries.

the chinese films -- the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women", the modern revolutionary peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy", "mine warfare" and "hungchi canal" -- were shown to more than 7,000 people during the exhibition.

li yung-ting, head of the exhibition delegation of china, today presented some farming tools and zoological specimens displayed at the exhibition to the zambian ministry of education.

END

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